The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,897 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	21st Jan.
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3562	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2359	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	3023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4436	800	C. G. Ferris	1st Apl.
L	GANGES	4493	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L	CORUMANDEL	4496	800	T. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule.	6th May.
—	SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L	OATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
					TUESDAY.
M	BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews.	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
ORCMANDEL	4496	800	T. Reeves	4th Feb
ESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th
ATHAY	2983	500	E. Asndown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	.... 1st Feb.	2nd ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO .	5 000	800	....10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	....1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
WORCESTER	F. Radonicich	2806	450	20th Jan.1887
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	10th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 19th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

READY FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
DIGEST of I. L. R. (Civil) from 1876 to 1885, with many of the cases of 1886 also	10	0
Do. do. for 1884 and 1885	3	0
Transfer of Property Act with Notes and Decisions	2	0
DIGEST of Criminal Rulings of all the High Courts from 1862 to 1884	5	0
Penal Code with its Amendments and Notes with reference to Procedure Code	1	0
Criminal Rulings on do. up to date	0	8

NOTE.—Postage extra. One copy will be allowed gratis for every ten Copies. Apply to the Author.

M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader.
Kumbakonam (Madras).

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 23th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY 19th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 18, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.
Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled :—

	Per Pack. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS, round corners ...	1 14	18 8
Gilt Edge Do. do. ...	2 2	21 0
PIONEERS, Gilt edge ...	1 10	18 0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CROWN DERBY, JAPANESQUE, AND OTHER NEW FANCY CHINA WARE.

MOUNTED IN THE BEST ELECTRO-PLATE COMPRISING :

JAPANESQUE WARE, MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Rs.	a.
Salad Bowls and Helpers	58	0 each.
Biscuit Boxes	36	0 ,,
Carlton Cruets	27	0 ,,
Jam and Marmalade Jars	22	0 ,,
Butter Pots	22	8 ,,
Ice Pails	27	0 ,,
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	0 ,,
Sardine Boxes	27	0 ,,
4 o'clock Tea Sets	45	0 ,,
Toast Racks	24	0 ,,
14 Oval Trays	58	0 ,,
Mustard Pots	8	8 ,,
Pepper Pots	5	4 ,,
Salt Cellars	5	4 ,,
Tea Spoons	36	0 per doz.

CROWN DERBY, MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Rs.	a.
Coffee Pots	31	8 each.
4 o'clock Tea Services	58	0 ,,
Butter Pots	22	0 ,,
Mustard Pots	9	8 ,,
Salt Cellars	6	12 ,,
Sardine Boxes	27	0 ,,
Chocolate Pots	31	8 ,,

FANCY CHINA, MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Rs.	a.
Salad Bowls and Helpers...from Rs. 45 to 80		0
Biscuit Boxes...from Rs. 20 to 40		0
Carlton Cruets ...from Rs. 16 to 31		8
Jam and Marmalade Jars...from Rs. 11 to 23		0
Butter Pots...from Rs. 18 to 27		8
Ice Pails ...from Rs. 17-8 to 27		0
Loving Cups with 2 Handles from Rs. 24 to 30		0
Sugar and Cream Frames...from Rs. 35 to 45		0
Marmalade Jars ...from Rs. 11 to 25		0
Sardine Boxes...from Rs. 27 to 31		0
Afternoon Tea Services... from Rs. 45 to 300		0
Mustard Pots ... Rs. 8-8 and 9		8
Pepper Pots ... from Rs. 5-4 to 6		0
Salt Cellars...from Rs. 5-4 to 6		12
Egg Frames, 2 Cups	22	8
Do. 4 Cups	35	0
Do. 6 Cups	40	0
Do. 6 Cups	54	0
Claret Jugs	31	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.
POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.
Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.
"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.

AGENTS IN { Calcutta.—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co. / Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co. / Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. / Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co. / Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.

of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.

H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.

Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

GLENLIVET.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.
The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.
It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.
Price, Rs. 23-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATE

MUFFINEERS,	ICE PITCHERS,	BUTTER DISHES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
Novel Linthorpe Ware, Mounted; Sets.	latest and most Elegant Patterns.	Latest American Novelty.	choice tinted Glasses in Elegant Frames.
From Rs. 7-8,	From Rs. 30.	From Rs. 22-8.	From Rs. 22-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... ,, 32-0. One star ... ,, 29-0.

Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.

CANTON WARE.

(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	...	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	...	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	...	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	...	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	...	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	...	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	...	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	...	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	...	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	...	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	...	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	...	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	...	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATH CORKS,
(A NEW LUXURY.)

WE have received a small consignment of the above. Cork being a non-conductor of heat, they will be found a great Luxury for the Bath-room, keeping the feet warm and thus preventing chills.
Various sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12 each.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.

A SUPERB AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, especially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which after a few applications, quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.
Per Bottle, 12 annas.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.
Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.
"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.
Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.
Assam, Oct. 11th, 1884.
I have much pleasure in stating that I have found it much preferable to any kind of Oil or Pomade, and have recommended it to several of my friends.
—Yours faithfully,
R. R.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.
The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.
A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

S ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells ..... Rs. 800
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector ..... ,, 650
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell ..... ,, 500

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.

In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 13 Stops (New Model) ..... Rs. 500

AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.

With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) .....

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH

Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells 600
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top 450

DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin) ..... Rs. 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 36 Octaves ..... ,, 100
Do. do. 4 do. ..... ,, 130
Commission Sale from ..... ,, 250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves ..... Rs. 120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case ..... ,, 130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves ..... ,, 150
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ..... ,, 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell ..... ,, 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops ..... ,, 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops ..... ,, 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... ,, 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... ,, 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top ..... ,, 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops ..... ,, 300

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

137736

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY 22ND. JANUARY 1887.
FOR FAMILYS & CHILDREN
Children half price, only on 1st, 2nd, & 3rd. Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLIES and for the performance of certain works during the year 1887-88 advertised on the 11th instant to be received on 20th instant will be received up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY the 26th instant.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. (1) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL (BUDGET) at 4 p.m., and (2) QUARTERLY at 4-10 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 18th January, 1887.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 and of the SION PAPER COMPANY LIMITED (in liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the twenty-fourth day of January 1887 the undersigned liquidator of the said Company will distribute at his office, No. 15, Forbes Street, the available assets of the Company *pari passu* amongst such of the creditors of the Company as have lodged particulars of their debts or claims against the Company with the said liquidator and which have been allowed by him. The bills and securities (if any) held by the creditors must be produced at the time of application for payment.—Dated the 7th day of January 1887.

FUTTEHALLY SHAIK AHMED,
Liquidator.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES & LOCKS.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS" Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" ,,	35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ,,	40	,, 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY'S WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Bentaak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 7 January 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A. G. N. E. S.—It is a positive disgrace. I won't have it. Return the things at once or I will expose you.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to F. C. F., care of this Paper.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Airy and Commodious HOUSE, opposite Manekjee Shett's Warry, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. D. R. DADY, opposite the Share Market or new Colaba Railway Station.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Our New Stock at last to Hand. Disappointed Customers apply Sharp. Pekoe Souchong 1 lb. annas 10 only. Orange Pekoe annas 13-6. Best Valley Tea. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a DRESSER, salary Rs. 15. Apply to Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital.

SITUATION WANTED by a Competent European Carding and Spinning Master, good references for ability and sobriety. Apply to J. S. D., care of this Paper.

HEAD CLERK and ASSISTANT WANTED.—If with experience in local flower milling preferred. Address, stating salary expected, MILLER, care of this Paper.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable SUITE of ROOMS, above Kemp and Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a PARSEE having knowledge of English book keeping and good accountant, for out station, salary up to Rs. 50, with boarding and lodging. Apply—care of *Gazette* Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Frere Road, near Extension Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms, 18 by 18. Airy Lofty Rooms. Two large Saloons. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes the Door.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—A thoroughly qualified young Parsee having made Piece-goods his special study and conversant with Import Correspondence and other office work is open for engagement. Apply to F., care of this Paper.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT is noted for the quality of Gold ordered, and at moderate charges and the best English workmanship. We guarantee entire satisfaction with all work undertaken by us. A. H. STORRAR & SON, Gold Chain Makers and Jewellers.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, and Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co. Ld., Shipchandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 20 Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most accurate, reliable, simple and light running machines in the world. They have taken the first prize more than 200 times in all the great exhibitions of the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

A LADY, going to England in the spring, wishes to take charge of one or two children in return for her passage. Address to C. M., Post Master, Amraoti.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

SEQUINS, Mohurs, Spangles, Stars, Gold and Silver Braids, Buttons, Tinsels just received. Also complete Albums of Fancy Costumes on view for those who require them, made at CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—
Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware, &c., &c.
Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.
Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird pattern) very few.
Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ooctacamund and Simla during the season.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will by the directions of the owner Mr. Bechardas Bhanabhoy sell on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises by Public Auction the valuable following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house having shops and well on the ground floor built and standing thereon, situate on the west of Bazaar Gate and north of Thakoordwar Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about (1573-9) square yards, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 14 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2223 and street No. 350-366, and bounded on the north by the said Thakoordwar Lane, on the south by the house of Goculdas Jugmohandas, on the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, and on the west by the ground of the Thakoordwar Temple, and which said premises were formerly and are still in the occupation of the said Becbardas Bhanabhoy and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and other information apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, solicitor, at his office No. 9 Hornby Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 19, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of alabaster toys, fancy Parisian figures, handsome marble and plaster of Paris busts, oblong and round marble tables of various colours with suitable fancy stands, crosses, cement, casks, corals, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms an invoice of Japanese ware consisting of Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Fans, &c.

at 1-30, P. M

1 Handsome strong pony Cart with a fast trotting grey pony and harness.
1 Handsome built boat-shaped four-seated open carriage.
1 Second-hand strong single-seated office Shigram.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 19, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tanna Street, near Prince's Dock.

About 300 bags of grain sweepings.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teaksquares.
75 ,, ,, 2nd class ,,
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit all purchasers.

Under instructions from the Remount Agent the following Government property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Kennedy Sea Face, Government Remount Stables, 100 yards square.

175 bags of bhoosa.
2 water tanks.

The above may be inspected one day previous to the day of sale on application to the Jemadar in charge of the stables.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Dharookhana, by order of Mr. Mirzamull Shewbux—

150 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes. In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of the late Mr. V. Frotwell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., also the materials of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company consisting of types, moulds, chases, rubber stamps, initial letters, rubber presses, vulcanising stove, thermometer, quoins, furniture, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Hurjchund Purshotumdas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Syed Aumed bin Syed Hoosein Allisha Cadree of Mysore, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January 1882.

All that piece of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement 859 square yards and one-eighth of a square yard or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, registered on the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 164 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Sccs. 72 and 73, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Futtay Mahomed Oosman Dawood, on the north by a passage and on south by the property of Chimanlalee Maharaj, all which said piece of land and premises are now in the occupation of the said Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Allisha Cadree and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. TEAMER.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of 3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits consisting of Scotch cheviot suiting, light check fancy suiting, mixture fancy check worsted, mixed solid twill, mixed solid fancy wove worsted, Scotch fancy suiting, milled plush-finished suiting, fancy suiting, fancy milled cloth, navy black fine superfine corkscrew, indigo blue solid twill superworsted, wooded black solid heavy wove worsted, light Scotch homespun, mixed solid worsted, diagonal coating, Scotch check, fancy stripe, fancy tweed, large and small check fancy worsted, black and white shepherd's check, heavy striped tweed, Scotch drab check tweed, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers, vests and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, ulsters and trousers of every description, ladies' mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 19, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF HER BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Office.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price .....Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, ,, ...Rs. 8-14

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.

Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

HOSIERY DEPATRMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed n the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8 8
Extra Super	,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair.	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	,,	22 8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made	,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Halfhose, pure wool	,,	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made ...	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made	,,	3 12
Navy Cotton	,,	3 8

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians size of chest in inches.

UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear...	6
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm.....	6 for 39 0
Out sizes	Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating.....Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants.....	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm.....	6 for 39 0
Out sizes	Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ,, ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

THORPE & CO,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FOUR MONTHS, ONE BRIDGE INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 300 per month. ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 100 per month.

APPLICANTS must be well acquainted with erection of Iron Trusses and accustomed to high scaffolding. Send copies of certificates to the undersigned.

GEO. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Malabar.
Calicut, Jan. 8, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th to MONDAY the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1886.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887. Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

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HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

A BARGAIN

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES. BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c., Stock on hand.

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Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALER'S REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THE above Institution has been established for the education and training of deaf-mute children, and pupils of every class and denomination are admitted to the benefits of the School. From those who can afford to pay a small fee is required, but indigent children are received gratis. Except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is strictly confined to the secular branches.

Throughout the whole of India there are no fewer than 230,000 deaf mutes, and of this number there are upwards of 16,000 in the Bombay Presidency. The Institution at Grant Road is the only establishment in the country for the education of this class of children.

The Committee of Management earnestly appeal to the parents and guardians of deaf mute boys to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution offers, and at the same time would call upon the benevolent public for pecuniary aid.

Copies of the prospectus of the Institution and all necessary information respecting the admission of pupils may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. T. A. WALSH, Grant Road, Girgaum.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, 10-30 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 17th Regt., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Amateur Photographic Society, Sassoon Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Escalona (s), from New Port ; Kerbella (s), Cardiff via Colombo ; Inchmornish (s), Shields ; and Satara (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Crown of Arragon (s), for Naples.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at the Apollo Bunder this day, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March.....Royal Westminster ...O. H. Carter.
Waltz .....Flower Show.....Coote M.
Selection...Les Mousquetaires ...Varney.
Polka .....Minuette .....Waldteufel.
Waltz .....Ehren on the Rhine...Hutchison.
Gavotte.....Danse des Fils.....Clindon.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Govind Viaram, aged 40 years. On Monday, in consequence of a quarrel with his wife, he swallowed a quantity of opium, from the effects of which he died. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Velji Ludha, aged 40 years, a grain dealer. On the 15th instant, he sustained injuries to his head by some bags of teelseed falling on it, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Upper Mahim, touching the death of Bickoo Vasoo, aged 50 years. The deceased was a gardener in the service of Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, and had been suffering from fever for the past three months. On Sunday night he was missed from his house, and subsequently his dead body was found floating in a well near by. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest into the death of Zithee, woman, was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, who met her death at the Prince's Dock Extension Works. After recording further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and were of opinion that the blasting operations in the Prince's Dock Works should be carried out in future in conformity with sec. 5 of the Police Blasting License.

A PICKPOCKET.—Hunmanta Krishna *alias* Rama Solia was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 11-12, from the pocket of Ganesh Bulwant, a law student, while he was standing in a crowd looking at the animals at the Victoria Gardens on Monday afternoon. The accused was arrested whilst stealing the purse and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Colaba, touching the death of Ranoo Luximon, aged 12 years. On Monday evening deceased, while attempting to cross the B. B. & C. I. Railway line at the Gun Carriage Basin, when some empty waggons were being shunted, got his head crushed between the buffers of two waggons and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Dwarka Makun, a servant to a washerman named Gungoo Goomaniram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a coat, valued at Re. 1, and Rs. 49 in cash, the property of his master, from his house at Walkeshwar, on the 31st December last. The accused after stealing the property absconded. On Monday evening last he, however, returned and acknowledged having committed the theft, when he was handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DARING THEFT.—Chandrabai, a Hindoo woman, living at Lower Mahim, whose house was broken into on the 8th November last, and property to the value of Rs. 1,617-4 stolen, reported to the police yesterday that three men had been to her house several times under the pretence of finding out who stole her property, and that on Monday night last, at about 7 o'clock, these three men again came to her house, and robbed her of two plain gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 400, and decamped. One of them is said to be about 45 or 50 years of age with slight whiskers turning grey, and the other two about 30 or 35 years of age.

PAYING OFF A GRUDGE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper convicted Khatao Ramjee, a Bania, on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to a labourer named Withul Ramjee. It appeared that the accused had had an old grudge against the complainant, and having met him alone in a lane on the night of the 5th of December assaulted him. The complainant received severe injuries and two of his ribs were fractured. The labourer was in the hospital for a long time in a precarious state. In defence the accused averred that the complainant lived in a house from which he received rent, and on being asked to pay up refused to do so, inciting others to do the same. Mr. Cooper fined him Rs. 200, and awarded half the sum to the complainant as compensation.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN GUISEPPE DODERO.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the office of the Floro Rubattino Company, where several principals, representing some of the leading Marwari firms dealing in opium, were present to express their sense of gratitude and sincere pleasure at the excellent seamanship, zeal, and energy displayed by Captain G. Dodero, of the Italian mail steamer Dominico Balduino, during the perils of a voyage from Bombay to Hongkong. The testimonial was printed on vellum, in gold ink, and was accompanied by a rich Cashmere shawl and an overcoat. After the usual distribution of nosegays and flowers, and after Captain Dodero had thanked them in suitable terms, the party broke up. In connection with the same matter, the Sungapore Insurance Company have, we hear, made a handsome present of money to the commander, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the engineers, officers and crew of his vessel.

AN EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.— At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Butterfield charged Rama Balla, a boatman, with having assaulted Govind Bapoo, a Customs peon, at the Carnac Bunder. It appeared that on Sunday night, after 8 o'clock, the accused finding the gate leading to the Carnac Basin, where he had his boat moored, shut, jumped over the fence. He was arrested by the complainant, the peon on duty at the gate, and when being taken before a preventive officer doing duty at the bunder the accused assaulted the complainant very seriously. He then attacked another peon who had gone to the release of the complainant and ran away. A police sepoy was attracted to the scene and took the boatman into custody. In defence the accused stated that at first he was allowed into the bunder on promising to give the complainant half an anna, but that when he got inside he only found one pice in his pocket which he gave the peon. As he was going away the peon followed him feeling his pocket and demanding another pice. This aggravated him and he assaulted the complainant. Mr. Ryan gave him an opportunity to call witnesses if he could to prove that the peon had demanded black mail. But accused called none, and admitted he had struck the peon while under the influence of liquor. His Worship remarked that peons employed by Government must be protected, and he sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. Mr. Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Custom Preventive Service, prosecuted.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for biader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON' Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE following are the results of the scores in the Regimental Rifle Association Meeting, fired off at Coorla on the 17th and 18th January 1887 :—

MATCH I.

Rank and Names.	Points. 200 Yards.	600 Yards.	700 Yards.	Total Points.
Cr. Sgt. D. Sharp	30	30	27	87
Vol. Dolton	32	28	26	86
„ F. Fido	29	25	31	85
Q. M. S. W. Watkins	23	31	30	84
Lce. Sgt. L. Crowley	29	30	24	83
Vol. Warner	27	25	29	81
Sgt. H. Black	28	21	32	81
Vol. G. B. Stacy	23	28	29	80
„ E. Pyrke	27	24	28	79
Lt. F. W. English	25	26	27	78
Cpl. E. Thomas	30	24	24	78
Lt. T. M. English	30	22	25	77
Sgt. H. Prescott	26	23	26	75
Vol. H. Kelly	23	22	29	74
„ C. J. Hall	28	18	27	73
„ C. J. Major	22	29	22	73

MATCH II.

Rank and Names.	Points. 200 Yards.	600 Yards.	700 Yards.	Total Points.
Q. M. S. W. Watkins	30	29	31	90
Sgt. A. Black	30	28	31	88
Vol. Stephens	28	33	27	88
Lt. T. M. English	30	29	28	87
Sgt. Keess	26	28	31	85
Vol. Dolton	26	28	30	84
„ E. Pyrke	29	26	29	84
Cpl. E. Thomas	26	27	30	83
Lce. Sgt. Crowley	27	29	26	82
Vol. Smith	30	22	28	80
Cpl. McKinnon	32	24	23	79
Vol. Major	27	29	22	78
Sgt. Major Melvin	31	19	27	77
Vol. F. Fido	28	25	24	77
Sgt. D. Sharp	27	27	23	77
Vol. Warner	27	29	21	77

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held last evening in the University Hall, Mr. Justice West, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The proceedings were witnessed by a brilliant assemblage of Europeans and natives. The Vice-Chancellor, who delivered a long and interesting address, began by expressing his regret that his Excellency the Governor was unable to fill the chair on that occasion as Chancellor of the University, on account of his public duties in another part of the Presidency. Mr. West then paid a deserving tribute to the memory of the late Mr. James Gibbs, who, during the time he occupied the position of Vice-Chancellor, had devoted himself to the cause of the University with steady and unfailing interest. Among those who have recently been appointed Fellows of the University, Mr. West singled out for special recognition the name of Professor Darmsteter, the eminent Oriental scholar, who is at present employed in making literary researches in this country. After expressing his pleasure at the growing interest which every class of the community is manifesting in the welfare of the University, Mr. West earnestly exhorted the princes, the nobles and the other well-to-do classes of this country to utilize some of their superfluous wealth in endowing scholorships and new chairs of professorship, thus emulating by their actions the munificence of the citizens of great cities like Florence, who, at the period of the Renaissance, were lavish in their gifts made for the encouragement of learning. The municipalities of large towns in those days were equally generous in their treatment of seats of learning, and the Vice-Chancellor hoped the Municipal Council of this city might make some approach, at least, towards the liberality shown by similar bodies at the time of the re-awakening of thought and intellectual life in Europe. Referring to the reported abolition of the Deccan and the Gujerat Colleges, Mr. West observed that it appeared from the examination results that these institutions have even in their hour of weakness and impending danger worked up to a high standard, and have done their duty by the people amongst whom they have been placed. He did not venture at all to question the policy of Government from the strictly political point of view, but he might, however, be allowed to say,—and he made that observation amidst a good deal of sympathetic cheering—that however emergent the necessity might be for the Government to take such a step, it was to be deeply regretted that any evil fate should befall institutions like these. Passing on to the subject of technical education, Mr. West dwelt upon the necessity of having it on a sound and thorough basis, saying that India, no more than England, can afford to be left behind in the competition and race for progress in this behalf, and that this sort of education has great and paramount claims upon the support of the Government as well as on the munificence of the rich. Mr. West concluded this speech with an eloquent appeal to the students that, whether they worked in the field of science or in the field of literature, they should be imbued with that exaltation of spirit which was created by attachment to a great institution like the University, and that they should make their position in it a means of guarding and guiding them amidst the manifold temptations of life.

The following is the list of the Fellows who were present yesterday :—

Mr. Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Mr. Sterndale, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Dastur Dorab Peshutoni Sanjana, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Dr. Gonsalves, Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, Father Mayr, Mr. Harkisondas Narottamdas, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, Mr. R. H. Gunion, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Dr. DaGama, Signor Pedraza, Mr. Dinsha P. Kanga, Dr. Ardesir P. Kama, Mr. Dharamsey, Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Mr. Rastamji M. Patel, Mr. Ormiston, Surgeon Kirtikar, Mr. Dosabhai N. Wadia, Mr. Shivshankar Govindram, Mr Mancharji M. Bhownagri, Mr. Forrest, Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji, Dr. Pestonji Mancherji, Mr. Mancherji N. Banaji, Mr. K. D. Naegaumvala, Dr. Cowasji Nowroji, Mr. Stevens, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Geary, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Jehanghir C. J. Readymoney, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. DeSouza, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Lisboa, Dr. Khory, Mr. Ranina, Khan Bahadur Mancherji Murzban, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Dr. Da Cunha, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Yajnik, Mr. Balaji Pandurang, Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Dr. Shuntaram, Mr. Moos, Mr. Modak, Mr. Jamshedji Kapadia, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengallee, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Khote, Mr. Nagindas Marphatia, Mr. Haricband Sadashivji, Dr. Willy, Dr. Wellington Gray, Dr. C. E. Fox, Dr. Phirogha Mehta, Dastur Pershutan Byramji, Mr. K. R. Kama, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framji Patel, Mr. Manockji Cursetji.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, the Hon. Kazi Shahabudin, the Hon. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.—Board of Accounts—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy.

REGISTRAR.—Dr. Peterson.

SYNDICS.—Colonel Merewether, Dr. T. Cooke, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Dr. Edalji Nusserwanji, Dr. Hojel, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Mr. Charles Chambers, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.

DEANS.—Dr. Henry Carter, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Principal Wordsworth.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The Hon. Mr. Justice West.

The ceremony of conferring degrees having been performed, the Registrar, Dr. Peterson, read the following report :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor.—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 19th January 1886. The report mentions the principal results of the University examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Kurrachee. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-two candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from the various schools and private tutors and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	123	51
New English School, Poona	86	39
St. Xaviers' High School, Bombay	37	23
Fort High School	68	24
Dharvad High School	56	21
Ahmedabad High School	38	18
Surat High School	51	18
Poona High School	45	14
Baroda High School	25	13
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	62	12
Rajaram High School, Kolhapore	29	12
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	25	12
Narayan Jagnath High School Karachi	22	11
Kathiawar High School, Rajkot	22	11
Ratnagiri High School	17	10
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	54	10
Ahmednagar High School	22	9
Dhulia High School	22	9
Hyderabad High School	28	8
Poona Native Institution	31	8
Akola High School	12	7
Satara High School	28	6
Belgaum London Mission High School	28	6
Bishop's High School, Poona	6	6
Nadiad High School	21	6
Ahmedabad Mission High School	23	5
Bhawnagar High School	21	5
Broach High School	16	5
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana	20	5
Sangli English School	10	5
Scottish High School, Byculla	8	5
Amraoti High School	12	4
Bombay Proprietary School	66	4
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	7	4
Grammar School, Kurrachee	5	4
Karvar High School	14	4
Miraj High School	11	4
Sasik High School	15	4
St. Vincent School, Poona	5	4
Cathedral High School	8	4
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagar	7	3
Bombay English School	17	3
Navanagar High School	6	3
Robert Money Institution, Bombay	15	3
Sawantwadi English School	10	3
St. Mary's School, Poona	4	3
Surat Mission High School	20	3
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N.Z. Madrasa	6	3
Ahmednagar Mission High School	9	2
Alfred High School, Bhuj	4	2
Bombay High School	10	2
Bombay Ripon High School	7	2
Chandanvadi High School	18	2
Cutchedivi High School	4	2
Shikarpur High School	10	2
Sholapur, High School	16	2
Kurrachee Mission High School	3	2
Bhuj High School	21	1
St. Peter Boys' School, Mazagon	1	1
St. Peter Girls' School	4	1
Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum	2	1
John Connon High School	4	1
Free Church Mission Institution, Allibag	4	1
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay	2	1
Panchgani High School	1	1
Victoria High School, Poona	1	...
American Mission School, Bombay	...	...
Ratnagiri New English School	...	...
Bombay Private English School	...	...
Dharvad New English School	...	...
Fort Imperial High School	...	...
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School, Bombay	...	...
St. Patrick High School	...	...
Indian High School	...	...
Haidarabad Mission High School	...	...
Private Tuition	1,066	42
Total ...	2,452	527

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 578 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the nine colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Colleges.	1886. Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	133	37
Deccan College	110	38
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	89	22
St. Xavier's College	61	21
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	28	12
Rajaram College, Kolhapore	25	5
Baroda College	25	9
Fergusson College	33	25
Samaldas College, Bhawnagger	19	9
Under special order of the Senate	2	1
Total	578	179

Of the successful candidates 135 were Hindus, 34 Parsis, 6 Muhammedans, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Jew, 1 passed in the First Class, and 40 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 263 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the seven colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

College.	1886. Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	78	43
Deccan College	71	21
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	36	10
St. Xavier's College	43	21
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	11	3
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	17	6
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar	7	5
	263	109

Of the successful candidates 79 were Hindus, 26 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 1 a Native Christian and 1 a European. 1 passed in the First Class and 22 in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this examination there were 122 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates examined from each of the five colleges and the number passed :—

Colleges.	1886. Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	60	47
Deccan College	32	18
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	9	4
St. Xavier's College	16	9
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	5	1
	122	79

Of the successful candidates 54 were Hindus, 19 Parsis, 2 Jews, 3 Muhammedans and 1 a Portuguese, 4 passed in the First Class and 23 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 2 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College and was placed in the Pass Class. In 1885 there were 2 candidates who passed the examination ; and in 1884 there were 2 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination ; 1 of them was placed in the First Class. They were both from Elphinstone College ; 1 was a Parsi and 1 a Hindu. In 1885 there were 3 candidates who passed the examination ; and in 1884 there were 4 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 6 candidates, 4 of whom passed the examination, and 2 of them were placed in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, and 2 from St. Xavier's College. 3 were Parsis and 1 a Hindu. 1 had selected Sanskrit as his Second Language, 1 Latin and 2 Persian. In 1885 there were 4 candidates who failed to pass the examination and in 1884 there were 4 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates who passed the examination ; 1 of them was placed in the First Class. I was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Deccan College. They were both Parsis. In 1885 there were no candidates ; and in 1884 there were 2 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There was 1 candidate who passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 4 candidates 2 of whom passed the examination ; in 1884 there were 2 candidates who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination, he was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1885 there were 3 candidates of whom 1 passed the examination ; and in 1884 there were 5 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 52 candidates from the Government Law School of whom 18 passed the examination, 3 were placed in the First Division and 15 in the Second Division. 13 were Hindus and 5 Parsis. In 1885 there were 36 candidates of whom 17 passed the examination ; in 1884 there were 34 candidates of whom 13 passed.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 87 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 59 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the First Class. 20 were Hindus, 33 Parsis, 4 Europeans and Indo-Europeans and 2 Portuguese. In 1885 there were 100 candidates of whom 70 passed. In 1884 there were 70 candidates of whom 32 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 84 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 43 passed the examination, 7 were placed in the First Class. 22 were Hindus, 15 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans and 1 a Muhammedan. This examination dates only from 1885 when there were 12 candidates of whom 11 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S.—There were 36 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 16 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 14 in the Second Class. 4 were Hindus and 12 Parsis. In 1885 there were 48 candidates of whom 28 passed the examination ; in 1884 there were 37 candidates of whom 23 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was 1 candidate from Grant Medical College, who passed the examination. He was a Hindu. In 1885 there was no candidate ; and in 1884 there were 2 candidates of whom 1 passed.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 47 candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 31 passed the examination. 13 were placed in the Second Class. 27 were Hindus, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans and 2 Parsis. In 1885 there were 23 candidates of whom 14 passed the examination ; in 1884 there were 29 candidates of whom 25 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 20 candidates from Poona College of Science, all of whom passed the examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class. 15 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. In the selected subjects ; 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 7 in Mining and Metallurgy, 5 in Mechanical Engineering, 5 in Botany and Meteorology, and 2 in Optics and Astronomy. In 1885 there were 20 candidates of whom 13 passed the examination ; in 1884 there were 14 candidates of whom 7 passed the examination.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Ramchandra Abaji Namjoshi, of New English School, Poona ; and Second to Narhar Krishna Kelkar of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Braz Laurence DeSilva of St. Xavier's High School.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Manu Nandshankar Mehta of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Govind Appaji Patil of Government Law School.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—First to Nanji Hansraj Goratela of Navanagar High School, and Second to Jearam Dosa Motharai of Alfred High School Bhuj.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Anupram Ramji Bhat and Second to Amritlal Vithaldas Thakore, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.—To Ardesir Kavasji Patel of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayen Vasudevji Scholarship.—To Vithal Balkrishna Bhate of Elphinstone College.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Tansukharam Mansukharam Tripathi of Elphinstone College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Vishnu Sitaram Gholkar of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Adanan Suleman Ali, of St. Xavier's High School.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship.—To Chunilal Jivanlal Hansotia, of Surat High School.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To Jekisondas Jethabhai Kania, of Elphinstone College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships :—

(1) Matriculation—To Kasam Sumar Thariani, of Elphinstone High School.

(2) Previous Examination—To Syed Abubakar Syed Hoosein, of Elphinstone College.

(3) First B. A. Examination.—No candidate having passed the First B.A. Examination, the third Sir Frank Souter Scholarship has been awarded under Regulation 4 of the Endowment to Najarali Sheriff Nathani, of St. Xavier's High School.

The Government of India Scholarship.—To Pestonji Sorabjee Kotval, B.A., of St. Xavier's College.

PRIZES.

The Bai Manockbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Dinshah Barjorji Dubash, of Fort High School.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—To Luis Paul Gomes, B.A., L. M. & S., of Grant Medical College.

The Hughling's Prize.—To Ramdat Vithoba Desai, of Elphinstone College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Hirjibhai Kavasji Dalal, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Vishnu Govind Bijapurkar, of Deccan College.

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—To Nilkanth Pandurang Patankar, of Fergusson College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Narayan Moreshwar Rahalkar, of Akola High School.

The Gibbs' Prize.—To Chandulal Dayabhai Kankodivala, of St. Xavier's College.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize.—To Shrinivas Rao S. Karpur, of College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Hormasji Manikji Masina, of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.—To Navroji Kawasji Kallianvala, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Pestonji Jamasji Padshah, of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Barjorji Sorabji Dallas, of Elphinstone College.

FELLOWSHIP.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Jekisondas Jethahhai Kania, of Elphinstone College.

WILSON LECTURES.

P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on the religious literature of the Jains.

COLLEGES.

The Ahmednagar Mission High School has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination. An application from the Baroda College for further recognition has been under consideration, and the Syndicate will recommend the Senate to recognize that institution for the purposes of the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

REGULATIONS.

French has been added to the list of Second Languages for the higher examinations. Regulations for a new "University School Final Examination" have been made by the Senate, and have been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. In accordance with representations made to the University by the Government of India through the local Government, Indian Palæography has been added to the list of optional subjects for the M. A. Examination in languages. The course of studies in Science for the various examinations has been reviewed by a Committee of experts to whom the University is under obligation for the great care and assiduity which they have devoted to the subject. Their proposals have been accepted by the Faculty and by the Senate, and now await the sanction of the Governor in Council.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

The library has been open to readers under rules framed by the Syndicate on that behalf.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Peile resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University on his appointment to the Supreme Council, and the Honourable Mr. Justice West was appointed Vice-Chancellor.

ENDOWMENTS.

Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the foundation of an annual prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called the "Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize," and to be awarded to the Kutchi candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks. This offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Honorary Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, in a letter dated the 28th June last, offered to the University a Gold Medal to be awarded every year to a Female Medical student who passes the examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. or M. D. At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September last, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Chairman of the James Greaves Memorial Committee offered the University a sum of Rs. 4,500, to be invested in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a scholarship to be called "The James Greaves' Scholarship," and to be awarded to a candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School, or from any school from Broach. The Syndicate have informed the Chairman that they will have much pleasure in recommending the offer to the acceptance of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor then delivered his address, after which the Convocation was dissolved.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—We can strongly recommend the perusal of a short, precise and strictly medical notice on NERVOUS DEBILITY, its causes, symptoms and proper treatment. The author unfolds in the clearest way, to persons so affected, a new but simple and entirely scientific means of curing it, whatever the causes may be ; overwork, great grief, a long sojourn in hot climates, &c., &c. The results obtained by the method during the last five years exceed all expectations. The treatment offers no danger whatever ; it is entirely new, and differs, especially, from all those that have been hitherto employed. This formal statement will remove all apprehensions. The notice will be sent post free under a plain sealed envelope, in reply to all applications addressed to D. GUADIERO, Lyons, France.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

AT a public meeting at Allahabad the following address has been adopted for presentation to the Queen-Empress through the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of the Jubilee of her reign :—"We, the undersigned subjects of your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty, residing in Allahabad and District, desire, through the medium of this Address, to convey to your Majesty the deep and sincere expression of our loyalty and devotion to your person and of earnest and heartfelt congratulation upon your reaching the fiftieth anniversary of your accession to the throne.

"From this far land across the sea, where, though there may be differences of opinion upon other subjects—such as must always exist under the free and progressive system of Government which your beneficent rule represents—there is ever perfect union and accord whenever your Majesty's name is uttered. We offer to you, not in the mere formal written characters subscribed below, but from the depths of our hearts, whose feelings space cannot circumscribe nor ocean span, our homage to a life which, in its varying lights and shadows, has made you, our Queen-Empress, and one with us your people in the joys and sorrows of our common humanity, and which has shown the world what a true wife, mother, and, may we humbly add, woman ought to be.

"In years to come history will show no more glorious pages than those which record the reign of Victoria, Queen of England, Queen-Empress of India, and how her Royal interest and sympathy was ever lively for all her subjects in every part of that Empire upon which the sun never sets.

While reiterating our congratulations to your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty upon the occurrence of this Jubilee year, we devoutly hope and pray that your Majesty may for many long years be preserved to us with health and strength to sustain the responsibilities of your Throne, and to show in the future as in the past to an admiring world the spectacle of a Monarch possessing the unbounded love, devotion and confidence of all her subjects."

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN CEYLON.

THE *Ceylon Catholic Examiner* of the 7th instant contains an interesting account of the installation of the Archbishop of Colombo, and the Bishops of Jaffna and Kandy, at St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, on the 6th instant at 7 a.m., Pontificial High Mass was sung by Bishop Paganni in the presence of the Delegate Apostolic and Bishops Bonjean and Melizan, Mgr. Agliardi was assisted by Mgr. Ajuti and Mgr. Zaleski ; and the RR. FF. Andreau and Panche acted as deacon and subdeacon to the officiating prelate with Father Pulicani as assistant priest.

Immediately after the Mass the public session of the first Synod of Colombo was held, the Archbishop Delegate and three Bishops vesting with cope and mitre. The president, his Grace Mgr. Agliardi, was seated on a throne at the Gospel side, and facing him were the three Bishops on a raised platform, the clergy forming a crowd around them. The president Archbishop opened the proceedings by a short Latin speech delivered with that grace and ease which is quite peculiar to the Italians. He stated that Leo XIII. had accomplished by his admirable constitution *Salutis Humanæ* what had always been the special wish of the Holy See, the establishment of the Hierarchy in the East Indies, dividing them into Archbishoprics and Suffragan Bishoprics, and he had been delegated by the Sovereign Pontiff in order to put to execution what had been decreed by the said Constitution, and beginning his labour by the Island of Ceylon he had now to produce the Apostolic Letters which appointed their Lordships to the Archbishopric of Colombo and the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

THE telegraphic intelligence from Home continues singularly colourless and destitute of any incitement to activity in business on this side. French Rentes in Paris are quoted ½ lower at 109½, but, with that exception, Reuter's usual financial telegram is devoid of movement of any kind. Consols remain at 100⅞ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 100¼.

Respecting the London Produce markets nothing new is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 1,000 Surats. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged for all descriptions, but owing, no doubt, to continued free receipts at the American ports, ready Cotton in New York yesterday declined 1-16 cent, Futures 6 points. When last mail left Home the American small crop prophets professed to be able to account for the large receipts as arising from purely temporary causes, but unless a very sudden change takes place in the figures the "temporary cause" looks like resolving itself into a large crop. The comparison with the two previous seasons to date is as follows —

	1887	1886	1885
Monday and Sunday's Receipts..	36,000	22,000	16,000
Three days' Receipts	55,000	41,000	31,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,059,000	3,884,000	3,962,000

As might be expected from the tenor of the Home advices, the greatest dulness still prevails in our local market, and, so far as exporters are concerned, the transactions from day to day are most insignificant. Sellers, however, manage to maintain prices for everything except ready Bengals, which are being pressed for sale at Rs. 135 to Rs. 136 for Good, and Rs. 158 for Fine. For Good Broach, March delivery, Rs. 209 to Rs. 210 is still quoted, and Bhownuggurs for April are worth Rs. 180 to Rs. 181 for Good, Rs. 195 to Rs. 196 for Fine.

WHEAT for some reason not quite apparent on the surface has been in rather more request to-day, both old, ready and new, for distant delivery. The inquiry, however, has not led to any material change.

	Old.		New.	
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-8	Rs.	4-7-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-7	,,	4-6-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-5	,,	.....	,,
Red Ahmedabad ...	,, 4-4	,,	4-2	,,

SEEDS are without any change worthy of notice. The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton	9,846	bales.
Wheat	42,463	cwts.
Linseed	7,000	,,
Rapeseed	430	,,
Gingelly	17,204	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and quite unchanged. A Clan Line steamer is reported to have been berthed for Marseilles at 19s. 6d. for February loading, and the s.s. Iran for Liverpool is reported to have booked 1,000 tons of Wheat at 18s. 9d.

EXCHANGE opened firm, and rates during the day have advanced 1-32d for ready bills. In the morning a fair amount of Credits was sold at 1s. 6 3-16d. for February, 1s. 6 5-32d, for March, but it is questionable whether these rates could have been done at the close. For this mail we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 6 3-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ..	1s. 6d. ,,
France, 3 months' sight ..	1-92½ to 193. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has maintained the steadier feeling apparent yesterday, and we now quote Fours Rs. 96 9-16 to 5-8, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100¼.

SHARES remain exceedingly slack, very few transactions being reported, except amongst the brokers themselves. Mofussil Press are rather easier at Rs. 412½. In Spinning Mills there is no change to quote. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are again Rs. 50 dearer at Rs. 2,875 first issue. Bapty Bros., Ld., have dropped to Rs. 101, and Western India Flour Mills are nominal at Rs. 90 for Rs. 125 paid up.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	600	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India ...	37,320	250		5 pot.	110xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton ...	2200	1,250	1,250	...	1,090
Akola Press Co. ...	35	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary ...	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. ...	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press. ...	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ...	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co. ...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co. ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 90	1,725
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khangnum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125		97½
Mofussil Co. ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton & Ginning & Press. ...	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125		112½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12.	
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	—	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	70	450
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	...	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co. ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company ...	11,338	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	...	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company ...	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	...	375
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	200	...	150
Central India S. & W. Company ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues ...	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co. ...	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills ...	810	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla Mills ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	850
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co					
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co. ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	...	660
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	500	500	...	162½
Hindustan Mills ...	1,032	1,000	1,000	...	890
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	830
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Jaffer All Spin. Co. ...	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	660
Jewraj Bhalloo ...	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1132½
Khandeish ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United ...	500	100	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi ...	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	420½
algaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company ...	..	250	250	...	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	...	80
Queen Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	875
Ripon ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills ...	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soomerdas ...	650	1,000	1,000		695
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S. & M. Company ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co ...			1,0	...	750

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200	10 p.c.	178
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	525	200	165	Rs. 20	101
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue. ...	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	565
Bombay Saw Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	3	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld ...	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar ...	1,500	100	100	...	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. ...	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16
KurraoheeLighterage Co., Ld. ...	500	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36	330
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	1
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	10	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	20	1,000	Rs. 8	30
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	10	10	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25		77½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	10	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills ...	1,000	125	100	Rs 125 125	95
M. M. Mody & Co ...	2,000	200	200	...	195

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Escalona, 1,246 tons, Captain Alex. Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a cargo of 2,383 tons of coals from New Port, Dec. 16.

THE s. s. Inchmornish, 1,208 tons, Captain J. Prentice, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of 2,300 tons of coals. and Mr. Buchmann, a first-class and one deck passenger.

THE s. s. Crown of Arragon, sailed yesterday for Catania and Naples, under Captain W. Ferguson, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Misses M., G., L., and Mr. Reid and two Masters Reid.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain Macfadyen, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Russell, Mr. A. Eulendon, Mr. Mehta, and Mrs. Miller and child, first and second class passengers and 381 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain A. Stabbing, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff, (Dec. 2,) via Colombo, brought a general cargo from the Coasts and the following passengers :—Messrs. J. Macdonald, R. Smith, A. B. Mathews, J. Nichol, F. Grieves, F. Bamber, D. Stewart, and W. Allison.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2666	J. Newel	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2314	.....	B	Graham & Co.
,, Nizam	1606	R. W. Hazelwood	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Ganges	1490	Stewart	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Hajeen	1812	S. G. Newey	E	R. Cursetji.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sorrento ...	1775	J. T. Rodgers ..	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	M	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Port Phillip.	2022	R. Calvert	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Waverley ...	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduno...	1732	G. Dulling	Q	F. Rubattino.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
18	Escalona (s)	Anderson ..	New Port. Dec. 16.
	Kerbella (s)	Stabbing	Cardiff via Colombo, Dec 2.
	Inchmornish (s) ..	Prentice	Shields, Dec. 11.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen ..	Karachi, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	C. of Aragon (s)...	Ferguson ..	Naples.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ganges, for London and Trieste.
,, Satara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Kerbella, for London via Karachi.
Ship Greystoke Castle, for San Francisco.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
13 City of Agra (s) ..Gordon ....Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Clare (s) .....Pollexfen ...London, Nov. 4.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.—Steamer Asia. Ships County of Selkirk and Iron Cross.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo, Cavalry, on leave, from Tirhoot.
Leeky, Lt-Col, Mad, 29th M I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 18.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavalry, on leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 19, 1887.

1. The matches Nos. VI. and VII. in the prospectus of the Association Meeting will not be fired during this week, but are postponed till 31st March. There will probably be an extra (handicap) match open on Friday and Saturday next. The Committee hope that they will also be able to give the usual gold, silver and bronze Medals for the highest aggregates in the five matches and the extra handicap match. Omission in the prospectus. "Sportsman's contest, position any."

2. There will be a Class of Instruction for proficiency certificates on Mondays and Fridays, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

ADJT-GENL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, 10TH JAN. 1887.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Sikh Infy—Lieut A J Shaw, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Gaitskell, on furlough.

Lieut C P Egerton, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Reid, on furlough.

With the sanction of Government, the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel C L Prendergast, General List Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle, vice Col J M Stewart, on leave, with effect from the 1st Nov 1886.

With the sanction of Government, the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Captain W Lambert, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, vice Lieutenant Colonel A L E H Holmes, with effect from the 20th December 1886.

Lieut-Col E A Money, Assist Adjut-Genl, is posted to the Sirhind Division.

The appointments of Surgn-Maj F A Smyth to the Medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry and of Surg J C C Smith to the Medical charge of the 27th Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut H Alexander, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut S Menzies, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Border Regt—Lieut N F Jenkins, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Middlesex Regt—Lieut R deH Burton, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surg-Major C F Pollock, for six months, on medical certificate.

(This cancels the leave granted to Surgeon-Major Pollock, in G O C C, dated 9th December 1885, page 598.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff—Capt R H Jennings, Royal Engineers, Depy Assist Quartermaster-General, from the 19th to the 28th December 1886, in extension of his ninety days accumulated privilege leave.

17th Lancers—Captain C H Purvis, to remain in England, for six months, on urgent private affairs, after completion of his service at the Regimental Depôt.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer has been granted leave of absence in India :—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary T N McCue, for 120 days, from the 20th August 1885, on medical certificate, under furlough rules of 1875.

(This cancels G O C C, dated 30th December 1885, page 655, and G O C C, dated 21st June 1886, pages 272, granting leave to the Medical Warrant in question.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·365
Temperature of the Air	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	67·8
General Directions of Wind.* ....NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with, "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NISSEN—January 2, at Dhari, Kattyawar, of Pneumonia "Laura," the beloved wife of Captain George Nissen Dhari Battalion, aged 23 years and 9 months.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McDERMOTT—January 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Michael T. McDermott, Post Master, of a daughter.
CLARK—January 13, at Lahore, the wife of W. O. Clark, B. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MORAN—CHARRIER—January 10, by special licence at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by Rev. E. Lafont, J. Moran, M.D., C.M., Surgeon, 6th B.L.I., to Zoe Eugenie, eldest daughter of P. A. Charrier, Esq., Deegah.
PATTERSON—TYRRELL—January 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, John L. Patterson, Dock Master, Howrah Docks to Christina Munro, eldest daughter of William Tyrrell, Manager, British India Steam Navigation Company's Docks, Howrah.

DEATH.

DAVIS—January 10, at Lahore, Mr. Charles Davis, late Band Master, Kapoorthulla State, in his 68th year. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, children, and grand-children, who lament his irreparable loss.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

QUERIST.—Hawarden, Flintshire.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887.

THE letter from the Government of Bombay to the Municipal Commissioner which was published yesterday is a severe but not unmerited rebuke to the Corporation for their recent eccentric vote upon the consolidated rate. The Government, indeed, have almost as much reason to complain of the financial policy which seems in vogue in the Corporation just now as the poorer ratepayers, who have lately had their food taxed for water only to find the proceeds of that extra tax, or a sum equivalent to it, appropriated to the commemoration of an important historical event by some work of which the only thing that is known is that it is to cost eighty thousand rupees. "Breach of faith" is an ugly phrase, and as the Government themselves, who seem to feel very strongly on the subject, have thus far abstained from using it, there may be no advantage in hastily entering it upon the record. But the Corporation have in both matters shown a capacity for departing from a clear understanding which cannot well be counted amongst the civic virtues. Little more than a year ago, in one short, practical, and sensible sitting, the Corporation empowered the Municipal Commissioner to take such measures for the vigorous prosecution of the Tansa Water works scheme as he deemed desirable, at the same time providing ways and means by voting an increase of twelve annas per cent. in the consolidated rate, and by asking Government to give them the necessary powers, by legislation, for raising the remainder of the money required to meet the charges on the loan by additions to the Town duties. The Corporation did not on that occasion act in a hurry. They had more than one amendment before them, and various alternatives to the course ultimately resolved upon were presented for discussion. By nearly two to one, however, they pronounced in favour of a scheme, an essential feature in which was the increase of the consolidated rate from eight per cent. to eight-and-three-quarters. There is no record of any objection that Dr. Blaney made to the scheme at that time, but there is a record of his having moved a consequential resolution instructing the Municipal Commissioner to make arrangements for the commencement of the work pending the raising of the necessary funds by loan. It is for Dr. Blaney, if he cares to do so, to vindicate the consistency of his action this month with the attitude that he took up in December, 1885. And not for him alone. The Corporation have to explain why after approving of a certain course thirteen months ago by a majority of sixteen to nine, they now endeavour, by a majority of twenty-one votes to thirteen, to set it aside. Their own reputation for consistency, for knowing their own minds, and for keeping to their engagements with the Government and with the public, is at stake. The letter of the 11th January challenges an answer, and in the answer which they are invited to give at the earliest possible date they will have an opportunity of showing if the Government have too severely judged them.

It seems to us that the majority will find it exceedingly difficult to maintain the position taken up in the vote of the 6th of January. First of all they will have to show why a course which commended itself to them thirteen months ago has, with no change of circumstances in the interval, been suddenly departed from to-day. No one has pretended that the consolidated rate, in itself, is burdensome. If the question of burdensomeness had arisen we should have expected that some other impost than the consolidated rate would have invited reduction. We should have expected that some friend of the poorer ratepayers would have discovered that for instance, it was a hardship to impose a tax upon the cheap illuminant which is burnt in every household ; or that an article of such universal consumption as ghee should be freed from a part or the whole of the duty imposed upon it. Some academic arguments which were used a year ago to demonstrate that it was against political economy to put a tax upon grain would have been brought out anew, and would doubtless have done good service. For the powers conferred upon the Corporation under the Act of last year are only facultative. The Act names a maximum rate for the imposition of the town duties, and though, as we maintain, it was not optional with the Corporation to decide whether they would interfere with the additional twelve annas of consolidated rate or not, while they left the other additional duties unreduced, it was quite optional for them to decide to what extent they would exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature. We do not admit that they would have been justified, in the existing state of the Municipal finances, in disturbing the arrangement of December, 1885. But if any relief at all was allowable, the Corporation sought it exclusively in one direction, and that the wrong one. They might have found it in a coincident re-adjustment of the scale of town duties ; they were in equity and in policy debarred from looking for it solely in an abandonment of the twelve annas that were last year added to the consolidated rate. But this is not the only, nor is it the chief objection, that has to be made to the course that the Corporation have decided upon. It is of the essence of sound finance that its incidence shall be fair and as equal as may be—that in all works for the public good rich and poor shall contribute in proportion to their means and to their necessities. The Corporation in the first instance paid due regard to this wholesome principle, and as the Chief Secretary remarks in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner, it was on the strength of the assurance that they had already provided for the taxation of the richer classes that the Government consented to introduce a Bill for taxing commodities chiefly consumed by the poor. The question was dealt with by the Government as a whole, and the increase of the consolidated rate was treated as an essential part of the arrangement. If we can read their mind *ex post facto* it seems certain that they would not have consented to move for powers to enhance the town duties had not the Corporation already voted an adequate augmentation of the consolidated rate, or had there been any expectation that it would have been voted on and off at the capricious will of a shifting majority.

Obviously then the Corporation have not kept their bargain with the Government and with the public. There is no answer to the allegation to that effect which forms the burthen of the complaint in the Chief Secretary's letter, and which reaches its climax in the serious reminder that this very increase of Rs. 1,17,000 is included in the security which the Corporation offered when applying to the Government of India for a loan for the water works. This tampering with the securities on which it raises its loans is a proceeding which no public body can afford to have recourse to. We say nothing about the honesty of it, and there is no need to say anything as to its policy. The precedent, at all events, ought never to be followed if the Corporation has any regard for its credit. The Government reject *in toto*, as well they might, the excuse that the extra taxation might be remitted as there was certain to be a large surplus this year. We know what the excuse is worth. One lakh out of the five lakhs counted upon has already been voted away for the undefined requirements of the Jubilee celebration ; another lakh represents the surplus which the Act obliges the Corporation to hold. Not more than three lakhs, therefore, are really disposable, and the Municipal Commissioner says that he has a large list of useful works which, if carried out, will absorb more even than the five lakhs which nominally stood over before the vote of the 6th of January. The Government have found in the condition of Queen's Road a call for a liberal outlay. It will not strike everybody that this favoured thoroughfare is in as bad a condition as it appears to be to the Government, though the provision of an overbridge at the Charni Road level crossing would be an improvement that would quite repay its cost. Mr. Charles speaks generally of important works in connection with the water supply, and road improvements which ought to be carried out ; of the proposed railway bridge at Bhandarwada, and of a new road for Naoroji Hill. It would be easy to add to the list. The native town and even the Fort need opening up to light and air, and a lakh spent in either direction would bring in valuable return in health and public convenience. This is work that can only be done out of surplus revenue, but if surpluses are to be thrown away in capricious remissions as the twelve annas in the consolidated rate have been, we shall see the work of public improvement making slow progress. The fit of economy which came over the Corporation the other day when asked to provide for necessary public works long needed, seems like a revival of symptoms that we had hoped had disappeared. It is an economy without principle and without consistency, the practice of which may lead to serious inconvenience.

SIR OWEN BURNE'S article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* upon the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen deals with a matter of such recent history that much of it reads like a revival of familiar arguments and of scarcely forgotten incidents. But it is timely and suggestive, and may be useful to us as we are casting about for means of celebrating the royal Jubilee. For although no one thinks of having a Delhi assemblage or anything like it, the local demonstrations of loyalty to the Sovereign which took place on New Year's Day, 1877, may here and there serve as patterns of what the local celebrations of the Jubilee next month should be. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have not as yet indicated what form their share in the rejoicings will take, but if it is proposed to hold durbars at the head-quarters of each division and district in British India, and at the capitals of the various native Chiefs and Princes, there would be an exact precedent in the programme of Proclamation Day. On that occasion, besides, food and clothing were freely distributed to the poor, sixteen thousand prisoners were released, wealthy men and municipalities gave liberal grants towards works of public utility. Public bodies by the hundreds sent in addresses of gratification at the assumption of the Imperial title, some of them too independent in their suggestions to be regarded as merely complimentary documents. The native Chiefs on all hands made generous provision for prominently and otherwise commemorating the auspicious day. Sir Owen Burne reminds us how in the Bombay Presidency the Nawab of Cambay released prisoners and gave his troops an extra day's pay ; how the Thakore of Bhownagar erected the Kaiser-i-Hind Bridge at Rajkote in honour of the day ; how the Thakore of Palitana put up a poor-house and a clock in his capital, and how the Rao of Cutch, the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AGRARIAN CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The *Standard* of to-day states that the Cabinet have resolved to introduce at the beginning of the Session a Bill for combating with agrarian conspiracy. The Bill will provide for trial by special jurors, and will enable the Magistracy to deal summarily with boycotting. The Bill will be applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENTS.

It is reported that Sir J. Gorst succeeds Sir Henry Holland as Vice-President of the Council (Education), and that Mr. J. M. Maclean succeeds Sir J. Gorst as Under-Secretary for India.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT.

General de Montmorency will command the British forces at Alexandria.

The Cheshire Regiment has been ordered to remain in Egypt instead of the Essex Regiment, which is under orders to proceed to Malta.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Sir George Strahan, Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed to succeed Sir George Bowen as Governor of Hongkong.

AUSTRIA ARMING.

VIENNA, JAN. 17.

Armaments on an extensive scale are proceeding throughout Austria.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

The Emperor William, receiving the President of the Prussian *Herrenhaus*, said he was deeply pained at the rejection of the Army Bill in its original form by the Reichstag, but hoped that it would be passed later on.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA: PROPOSED ITALIAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The *Times* says that France having refused, Italy has been requested to mediate between Russia and Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 17.

A Note from the Porte declares the Bulgarian Regency to be illegal, and requests the Regents to resign the government into the hands of the Powers.

THE REFORMS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

An Army Circular has been issued which regulates the rank and number of Officers under the recent Warrant.

Each Cavalry Regiment will be reduced by one Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain being added ultimately.

The number of Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery will be reduced to eighty-two and of Engineers to ninety.

Each Line Battalion will have one Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain being ultimately added.

Numerous provisions are made to regulate the number of Subalterns.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Mr. J. B. Lyall has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

The Governor yesterday presided at three public ceremonies, besides attending a party given in honour of their Excellencies by the Honourable Dayaram Jethmal, and holding reception at night at Government House.

The opening of the Sind Arts College took place in this morning. The Honourable Dayaram Jethmal, President of the College Association, explained the scheme and the present position of the institution, expressing the warmest gratitude to his Excellency for his interest and general encouragement.

The Governor, in declaring the building open, delivered an important address on the leading features of the Indian educational system, referring his audience to Dr. Hunter's recent declaration that in future the people must look to local effort, aided by Government. The Governor added, too, that Government must aid with discrimination. This system left the "Plan of Campaign" entirely in their own hands, and they should aim at developing the material resources of the country, with beginning useful institutions and ending with the luxuries of education. "There is no doubt," declared the Governor, "that in India we want more jowari and less of vines and figs."

His Excellency subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the memorial fountain placed in the Municipal Garden in the name of Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner.

Lord Reay in the afternoon distributed the prizes to the students attending the Sind Madrassa, where his Excellency also spoke at length, warmly congratulating the originators of the Madrassa on the grasp they had shown of the extremely important problem of Mahomedan education in India, with its variety of wants.

To-day his Excellency receives deputations from the Chamber of Commerce, the Mahomedan Association and the Sind Sabha.

This afternoon before embarking in the Tenasserim, the Governor will screw the first pile of the new pier at Keamari, and receive an address from the Harbour Board.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS IN THE HUGHLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

A most successful series of Torpedo experiments was conducted yesterday on the Hughli near Budge Budge, which was witnessed by the Countess of Dufferin and a large party. First a mine containing a thousand pounds of gun-cotton was exploded blowing a barge rigged up as a man-of war into fragments. The barge was being towed up the river, and the mine was exploded in the nick of time.

The action of an electro contact mine was next shown, two mines, each containing sixty pounds of gun-cotton, being automatically fired by the contact of a boat against buoys moored in the stream. The shore defences and the protection of a large tract of water by means of mines were then shown, the programme being carried out most successfully.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The Government of India, it is understood, will accept the recommendations of the Finance Committee in regard to the Provincial Contracts, and thus a saving of about fifty lakhs will be shown in the coming Budget. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to retrenchments, so far as they are eventually accepted, are not likely to have an appreciable effect on the Budget, being for the most part prospective.

A CORRUPT OFFICIAL PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

Mahamud Yusuf, Deputy Collector of Coconada, has been convicted of bribery and extortion, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

Owing to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee being fixed to take place on the 16th of February, his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has postponed his visit to Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Pondicherry to a future date, as it is the intention of his Highness to celebrate the Jubilee in his own capital.

THE MADRAS FIRE.

The Park fire inquiry continues, but no further light has been thrown on its cause.

ARRIVAL OF MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI AT MADRAS.

Monsignor Agliardi, Papal Delegate to India, arrived in Madras this morning, and was warmly received by the Catholics of the city.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday afternoon

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay yesterday eveniug.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver.....	47

THE Public Service Commission held their second sitting at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, when five more witnesses were examined. The first of them, Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangier, C.I.E., Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, said the present Statutory system was not generally approved, and had not resulted in conciliating or encouraging any particular class or interest, or in securing the services of men who could hold their own in ability or status against the Covenanted Civilians. Dissatisfaction was felt by the native community with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service so far as it affected native candidates, and, in Mr. Pestonjee's opinion, simultaneous examinations in England and India were not desirable for several reasons, although there would be no objection to such simultaneous examinations if the number of successful Indian candidates for admission into the service were limited. The second witness, Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Post Master-General, Bombay, said that the Statutory Civil Service, in his opinion, should not be retained. The examination for the Covenanted Service must, he said, be held at the "centre of the Empire;" and the higher service must remain, he believed, permanently English in the main. Where so many different creeds and races are concerned, the controlling body must remain in all its essentials English. Mr. Mirza Abbas Beg, Karbhari of the Janjira State, said that the Mahomedans approved of the Statutory system on grounds of political and administrative expedience. Additional facilities, he said, should be given to natives of this country for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition; and the maximum limit of age may be raised from 19 to 21 or 22 years. Mr. F. C. Brewin, the representative of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Western India, Bombay, advocated the claims of the Eurasian community to a larger share in the administrative agency of the country, remarking that the present Statutory system had been almost universally condemned. The present system of open competition was, the Association thought, the best for the Covenanted Civil Service. The Commission, the sittings of which are open to the public, meets again at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has recently returned from England, informs us that at 69, Frith Street, Soho Square, London, he saw an excellent collection of stained glass windows in course of preparation for the Kolhapur Palace. The designs have been selected by Colonel Reeves from scenes in the life of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, and the ancestor of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. In one place the boy Shivaji is shown riding in the midst of his favourite followers, the Mantis; in another he is paying his respects to his mother, Jijibai, just before starting to meet Afzulkhan; in the next scene Afzul is assassinated, and his faithful attendant attacked; in another place the coronation ceremony is shown in a very imposing manner. There are good many more scenes depicted with truthfulness and feeling, and our correspondent, who is a Mahratta, feels gratified at the choice Colonel Reeves has made. He recommends that his Highness the Gaikwar, His Highness the Scindia, and his Highness the Holkar and the other Mahratta Chiefs would do a service to the memory of the founder of their Empire and immensely improve the architecture of their palaces, if they adopt windows of a similar character for their palaces.

THE Bombay Government, by a Resolution in the Public Works Department, has given permission to the Volunteer Club to use a piece of ground on the Esplanade, in front of the Gaiety Theatre, for lawn-tennis courts. No enclosures, however, will be permitted.

THE Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who accompanied their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay in the Indian marine steamer Tenasserim to Karachi and thence to Shikarpur, did not return to Sukkur with the Governor's party, but continued their journey towards the frontier by way of the Bolan. Captain Sinclair is travelling with them.

A RUMOUR seems to have gained currency in certain quarters that the Government intend to grant to all officers one year of service in the time reckoning for pension in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign.

THE future garrison of Upper Burma will be for the present year at least four battalions of British Infantry, in all some 3,200 men, and eighteen battalions of Native Infantry, numbering 12,600 men. One regiment of Madras Cavalry, with twenty-two mountain guns, and one garrison battery, half at Mandalay and half at Bhamo, and three companies Sappers, the total being about seventeen thousand. The garrison of Lower Burma, including the Andamans, will be two battalions of British Infantry, six battalions of Native Infantry, one garrison battery, half at Rangoon and half at Thayetmyo, making some 5,900 men in all. Thus the grand total for the whole of Burma will be approximately 23,000.

THE following will be the troops returning to India after the 1st of March, the Infantry starting first:—Artillery: I-1 Eastern Division R. A, 7-1 Northern Division, 9-1 Cinque Ports, 8-1 London, the Hazara Battery, and No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery. Of the British Infantry, the Liverpool, Somersetshire, Royal Welsh, and Hampshire Regiments. Of the Cavalry, the 7th Bengal, the 1st Bombay Lancers, and the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent. Of Native Infantry, the 2nd, 11th, and 26th Bengal Regiments and the 3rd Goorkhas; 1st, 3rd, 9th, 12th, 23rd and 25th Madras, and the 1st Bombay. Of the Sappers and Miners, the 4th and 5th Companies Bengal, the 1st, 3rd and 4th Madras and the 2nd Bombay. The 9th Madras Infantry will, however, be relieved by the 7th Madras now in India. Thus some ten thousand men of the present force will return to India. It is proposed that the last transport should leave Rangoon not later than April 15th.

THE dacoit chief Nga Hmat has been extinguished by a party of mounted infantry from Yemethen. This man ranked next to Buddha Yaza and the late Kyemeudine Prince in the Eastern Districts, and his death will give another check to the rebellion.

THE recall of Darwar Khan, the Governor of Herat, was ordered by the Ameer, because he could not satisfy that potentate's demands for money, and not, as stated in the telegram from St. Petersburg a few days ago, on account of his leanings towards Russia.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known that the Ameer of Kabul is the owner of a part of British India. Fifty-seven acres of of land in Peshawur, for the cultivation of rice, as well as some shops for the storage of his almonds, already belong to the ruler of Afghanistan. The annexation was, however, carried out by the peaceable method of private purchase with the sanction of the Indian Government.

No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, at Quetta, are to be relieved by No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Peshawur. The latter started from Peshawur on the 13th inst. in a march to Mooltan, whence they proceed by train to Sibi, afterwards marching to Quetta.

THE Lahore Municipality, at their last meeting, unanimously voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the expenses to be incurred in celebrating her Majesty's Jubilee, and appointed a sub-committee to draw up proposals, in consultation with the district authorities. These will be submitted to the general committee to-day, when, no doubt, definite arrangements will be made for carrying out whatever may be decided on. The general feeling seems altogether in favour of sports and pastimes during the day on the maidan outside the Fort, and in the evening a general illumination of the city and station, a special display being made in that quarter of the city in which are situated the Badshai Musjid, the Hazuri Bagh, and Runjit Singh's tomb.

"ATLAS" is told on good authority that the phase of thought represented by esoteric Buddhism is being carefully studied by four gentlemen well-known in the literary and musical world, who intend to produce an opera of nooscopic mystery, entitled *The Beywouckhoof*.

MESSRS. TRUBNER have issued, in splendid form and with luxurious paper, type, and binding, *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

PRIVATE letters from Saskatchewan give accounts of the terrible sufferings of the Bishop before his death. The Bishop (Dr. John M'Lean) left his home on August 16 for a place called Calzary. He had not gone far before he was thrown from his trap. He tried to get home, but could not, and was obliged to return to Calzary, where, amidst most miserable surroundings, he remained, frequently delirious, for three weeks. Then, with great difficulty he crawled into a boat, in which he was at open sea, with only two men and his son of fifteen to nurse him. He reached home after several days, and soon after saying, "I have got my death-blow in this trip," he died from the fever which had so reduced his strength.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* that the news of the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the manner in which it was effected, was received at the Carlton with undisguised jubilation; the "consternation" and "dejection" of the daily papers never existed for a moment; and amidst the universal cry of condemnation on Thursday morning Lord Randolph found a solitary defender in the person of Lord Henry Thynne. It is impossible to conceal the fact that Lord Randolph has made troops of enemies, who rejoice openly in what they believe to be his political extinction.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, JAN. 13.

IN one of those rare visitations, a downpour of rain, his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay left the capital of the "rainless country" on Sunday night for the limits of their tour on the furthermost border of the Presidency. At Frere Street station the scene of their departure resembled the starting of the night mail for the north from one of the London termini. Muffled from head to foot in thick ulsters, or dripping waterproofs, their throats encompassed by endless lengths of scarf and comforter, a host of railway officials were busied in disposing of the mountains of luggage accompanying their Excellencies and their guests on their journey northwards. The storm was at its height as the hour of departure approached, the red cloth stretched across to the gateway being saturated as frequently as it was renewed, and the Governor's party arrived in batches splashed and bespattered by the pools which had in the space of an hour or so collected across the roadways. Ultimately an upper layer of coir-matting along the platform enabled Lord and Lady Reay, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and those accompanying the special train to hurriedly reach their carriages dryshod. Major Brackenbury, the deputy manager of that extensive combination of systems known as the North-Western Railway, travelled with the Governor's train, as well as the Commissioner in Sind and the Assistant Commissioner, Colonel Simpson, the Commissioner of Police, and Colonel Crawford, the Collector of Karachi. When the train left the station an hour before midnight the water was still descending in torrents, and fears were entertained for the success of the show at Shikarpur, with its enormous gathering of men and animals from the most distant portions of the province and beyond its boundaries. Happily for their personal comfort, when the occupants of the special awoke in the morning they had left the area of the downpour far behind, and found themselves passing through a dry desert tract, overspread by scrub and brushwood whereon the camels alone found sustenance, save where topes of far-spreading trees and stretches of corn field indicated the presence of the all-saving streams brought by the irrigation channels from the Indus. Shikarpur was reached shortly after two on Monday afternoon, a series of bombs being exploded as the train entered the station in order to give his Excellency the customary salute. Major Mayhew, the Collector, received their Excellencies on the platform, where the chief notabilities of the district were assembled, headed by the sons of his Highness the Amir of Khyrpur. Among the officials present were Mr. Candy, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, Mr. J. B. Hallen, Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in India, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture for the Bombay Presidency, and others specially associated with the administration of the province. A detachment of the 2nd Belooch Regiment was drawn up on the station premises which showed an abundance of decorations, and outside the escort of the Sind Mounted Police kept back the thousands of wild looking frontiersmen who had assembled beside the straw-strewn roadway along which Lord and Lady Reay proceeded to their camp. This was situated near the level crossing, the railway company placing at their disposal one of the massive walled bungalows which are required to resist the fearful heat prevailing during the greater part of the year, though at this time wood fires were brightly burning in the grates of the deeply-recessed rooms. In the compound a score or so of tents gave lodgement to the staff and to the influx of English officials from the surrounding districts. Before leaving the station his Excellency was presented with an address on behalf of the Shikarpur Municipality and District Local Board, of which Major Mayhew acts as president. This ran as follows:

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Commissioners of the Shikarpur Municipality, and we the members of the District Local Board of Shikarpur, respectfully welcome your Excellency to this ancient City, and tender our humble thanks for the opportunity thus afforded to us of acknowledging and testifying to the great interest your Excellency takes in the prosperity and advancement of all those under your Government. The first and only representative of our Province in your Excellency's Legislative Council was his Highness Mir Mahomed Khan Talpur, of Hyderabad, until the recent appointment of the Honourable Dayaram Jethmal. For this wise and judicious selection and your kind remembrance and consideration of us we humbly tender your Excellency our heartfelt congratulations and thanks. In Educational matters Sind required special consideration, and here again we beg to acknowledge your Excellency's thought and care. An able and experienced Officer has been specially appointed to enquire into our wants. Notwithstanding financial difficulties grants-in-aid have been made to found and support two important institutions—the Arts College and the Madrassa. In the interests of Technical Education, a subject which we gratefully acknowledge has specially met with your Excellency's attention, we would take the liberty of suggesting that classes be opened at the Railway Workshops of Sukkur and Karachi, which afford peculiarly suitable opportunities for the training of artizans. We have reasons to believe that it is contemplated to enhance the scale of fees of the Shikarpur High School. As the Municipality contributes largely to the support of this institution, and as such enhancement would, we fear, cause a falling off in the attendance of the school, we earnestly trust that before any change is introduced the circumstances connected with our school may receive due consideration. We acknowledge and thankfully accept the boon of local self-government bestowed upon us, and confidently hope that results will show that the powers and trust vested in us will not have been misplaced. In Sind agricultural prosperity depends solely on the condition and improvement of Irrigational Works both protective and distributive. It is, we submit, an indisputable fact that the Annual Conservancy Grant is and has always been insufficient even for ordinary repairs, and consequently improvements have not been possible. The acquisition by Government of "Rajana" channels quite beyond the powers of communities to conserve is a matter on which the prosperity of large numbers depends. It is quite unnecessary for us to dilate here futher on this vitally important matter. Those in authority in Sind have not been unmindful of this very important subject and have represented matters to Government. We pray your Excellency to personally give it your special attention. We desire to give expression to, and to publicly record, our feelings of loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and we acknowledge the blessings of peace and prosperity we enjoy under her beneficent rule. May she long be spared to rule over us, her grateful and loyal subjects. In conclusion we wish your Excellency long life health and happiness,

His Excellency Lord Reay, in addressing the assembled members of these bodies, said:

His Excellency in reply said:—Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you for giving me such a cordial welcome to your ancient city. The sentiments with which your address concludes are, I know, perfectly genuine. I am aware that in this province there are no more loyal subjects of our beloved Queen-Empress than the citizens of Shikarpur; and in this the Jubilee year of her Majesty's long and prosperous reign it gives me very great pleasure to have the honour of receiving the expression of your contentment. I have timed my visit to Shikarpur on purpose to be present here on the occasion of this important agricultural show. I knew that I could not obtain better information as to the agricultural condition of this great province than by visiting this central exhibition of the results of horse-breeding and agricultural improvements in other directions. I am perfectly aware that in this province you mainly depend upon a constant flow of water, and that the question of repairing embankments and clearing your canals is one in which almost every inhabitant of this province is interested. And I may at once tell you that I entirely agree with the opinion you have expressed in this address, that nothing should be left undone to keep these canals in a perfectly satisfactory condition. In the matter of public works every saving adopted in repairs entails an eventual loss. If in any direction economy is to be the order of the day in public works, it should not be where the repairs of existing works would suffer, but it should be found in delay of original work. This is a principle which, I think, may be generally applied; but it is certainly of direct application to irrigation canals. The saving of one rupee in repairs means probably a loss of more than two rupees; and as that loss falls on the land revenue which in this province entirely depends on the efficiency of irrigation, I think you need not feel much alarm. What can be done to extend irrigation works and to increase the area which experiences the benefit of those works will find in me a firm supporter. You have alluded to another kind of irrigation—irrigation of the brain. With reference to that I must be less explicit than upon the question of land irrigation. The question of irrigation has been constantly before me of late, and therefore I felt able to give you a definite opinion; but as regards education reticence is on this occasion imperative, because I have not yet had opportunity of conferring with Mr. Giles, who, as you know, was deputed here on purpose to report to Government on the condition of primary education in this province. I am, however, quite aware that, owing to the peculiar condition of the tillage of the soil, and owing to the more or less migratory habits of the people in the mofussil, primary education has to struggle with peculiar disadvantages. I shall carefully study what are the means suggested to overcome this difficulty, always bearing in mind that the circumstances of mofussil education in Sind are very different from the circumstances of mofussil education in the presidency proper, and that, though irrigation channels may flow in regular lines, education must proceed on diverging lines. I am very pleased to see that you in Sind fully realize the great importance of technical education. In this respect I can be more explicit, because I agree with the opinion to which you have given expression in your address, namely, that your best auxiliary is the railway workshop. The railways not only open out the material prosperity of the country, but railways, by their works, certainly are a source of intellectual development. I shall be able to have some conversation with the gallant gentleman who presides with so much ability over this department in this part of India, and who is, I am sure, anxious to make this railway not only an important factor in the defences of the country, but also in developing the latent skill and mechanical resources of the country. Raising the fees at the High School is an operation of a financial nature, which, like all surgical operations, is not painless though it may be inevitable. I am very pleased to see the desire which is expressed on all sides to obtain cheap education, but you will all agree with me that if we are to enforce payment, it is certainly not with primary schools that we should begin. Gentlemen, I am glad to see that in appointing Mr. Dayaram Jethmal to the Legislative Council, I have been able to make a selection which is in agreement with the general sense of the community in Sind. It was my object to secure to the Legislative Council a representative who could advance the interests of this province, and in the short time Mr. Dayaram has been a member of the Council, he has fully justified the confidence you place in him, and shown that he will give as material assistance in dealing with any matter relating to Sind or any other part of the presidency that comes before the Legislative Council. Gentlemen, as I have come here to inquire about your wants, I think the sooner I enter your town and get the information the better. (Cheers.)

On Tuesday his Excellency and Lady Reay paid a short visit to the city founded by General Jacob on the verge of the desert which covers the intervening distance between the borders of Beluchistan. This was the *ultima thule* of the Governor's present tour. Travelling by special train leaving Shikarpur soon after noon, the twenty-six miles over the frontier line were covered in less than an hour, and the return journey was made five hours later. Of the Governor's staff, Colonel Lyttleton, the Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, the *Aide-de-Camp*, alone accompanied their Excellencies. Mr Erskine, the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Edgerley, the Assistant Commissioner, also travelled with Lord Reay, and Mr. R. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner, met the party at the railway station. The Governor was received with a salute of bombs. On the platform were drawn up the native officers of the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the 7th Belooch Horse, as well as a detachment of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, fine stalwart sepoys, whose medals showed them to be veterans in service. A troop of the 5th Bombay Cavalry acted as escort to Lord and Lady Reay during their Excellencies' stay in this model frontier city, where, except for the absence of the usual conveyances—the whole party performed their tour of inspection in tongas—it was difficult to credit that one was on the confines of the Presidency. The drive round the bazaar, by the schools, the municipal office, the Mukhtyarkarate and hospital to Jacob's tomb, and on the military lines and European station was undertaken after tiffin at the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow. The reception of the Municipal Commissioners and the Upper Sind Frontier Zamindars had taken place on arrival at the station, and here the Governor was made the recipient of an address of welcome, which is probably without a precedent in gubernatorial tours. This is the document which Rao Bahadur Parumal Khubchand, the vice-president, had the distinction of reading to his Excellency:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Municipality of Jacobabad, beg to offer on behalf of ourselves and fellow-townsmen a hearty welcome to your Excellency and Lady Reay. Our town owes its name to one of the famous band of England's Anglo-Indian Administrators, its existence to English Administration. Naturally, therefore, we yield to none in loyalty to her Government. When General (then Lieutenant) Jacob first visited the locality on the 23rd October 1842, he is said to have found one hut, one well and one tree standing in the open desert. To-day we have a population exceeding eleven thousand, avenues of trees along every road, many tanks and wells and irrigational channels, which bring in the hottest months the health-giving water of the Indus to our very doors. Enjoying the blessings of peace in a fertile country now protected from floods by Government embankments, we have neither complaint nor request to make to your Excellency, and beg only again to assure you of our sincere feelings of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and good wishes for you, her representative. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient servants.

His Excellency the Governor, in replying to the address, said:—

Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for giving me this welcome. I am on this occasion not able to say that the welcome is given in the name of an ancient city, because certainly your city is one of the youngest in this presidency. But being a young offshoot of the English-raj your feelings have also the freshness of loyalty which we like to see in the youth of the country. This town certainly represents as you so well have said in your address the blessings of English administration, and your feeling of gratitude towards General Jacob after whom this city is called are fully justified by the useful life of that energetic and ever active administrator, and to his knowledge and to his love for the people whom he attracted to this former desert, this wonderful transformation is mainly due. It is not given to every Indian administrator to turn one hut, one well and one tree into a thriving centre of population surrounded by a country showing every sign of prosperity and beautified by avenues of trees. All I can say is that I wish those parts of the presidency which were settled earlier had such a fine show of tree-growth as you can boast of here in Jacobabad. Let me only add this, that among the many pleasant experiences of an Indian administrator, not one of the least gratifying is the reception of an address in which it is said that there is neither complaint nor request to address to me. The experience is to me novel, and I am afraid it will remain exceptional. What they call in France "les satisfaits" are not a growing number, but that your endeavours may lead to a series of addresses, such as I have received to-day, is my earnest wish. (Cheers.)

As the pushing forward of our frontier station to Quetta has deprived Jacobabad of its military importance, so the development of the defensive railway system beyond the Indus has been one of the main causes for the diminished reputation of Shikarpur as a trading centre famous at one time throughout Central Asia. With the advance of the Russians too from the other side of the Ameer's country, the enterprising Shikarpur merchants who had penetrated so far, received a peremptory hint that unless they intended to permanently settle, families and all, in the districts wherein they had travelled to trade, they need anticipate scant consideration. So deprived on the one side of a field of operations which they had made peculiarly their own, whilst on the other the frontiersmen who formerly were content to spend months in the Shikarpur bazaar, elect to travel by the railway and deal more directly with the merchants at the ports, the city has been shorn of much of its old prosperity. Still the bazaar is a busy as well as a picturesque scene, and the hundreds of traders whose shops line the covered way, which has been made familiar by picture and photograph, include in their stocks fabrics brought from all the notable marts beyond Herat. A drive beneath its long thatched roof was one of the features in the Governor's programme. This also included the reception of the native gentlemen of Upper Sind, when some hundreds of striking figures assembled in the school-house, which became for the nonce a durbar hall. These re-assembled immediately afterwards at the great agricultural congress of Upper Sind, to visit which was the primary object of the Governor's visit. Thanks to the exertions of Major Mayhew, the president of the committee, the Horse Show this year was so considerably extended as to place it in the very front rank of such gatherings. The large sum of Rs. 6,000 was distributed in prizes throughout some thirty classes, Government for the first time recognising the value of the show by a contribution of Rs. 1,000, a donation very liberally supplemented by the landowners and officials in Sind. The prizes attracted an enormous number of exhibits, 906 of which were registered and 519 passed. The greater number came from the Shikarpur district and the Upper Sind frontier, for which the numbers respectively were 226 and 202, whilst 37 were brought from Lower and Central Sind, 39 from Beluchistan and 15 from the Ameer's dominions. The classes for mares were splendidly filled, and besides the horses there were competitions for mules, riding camels, cattle, dogs and poultry, the whole of the entries covering an enormous area of ground. The only disappointment in connexion with the show arose from the non-arrival of the agricultural machinery, which was to have been exhibited in operation to the thousands of native cultivators whom the show had brought together: otherwise the anticipations of the Committee who had striven hard to surpass all previous shows in extent and usefulness were completely successful. Rain fell on Tuesday night but in no way affected the attendance. When his Excellency and Lady Reay arrived on the ground yesterday afternoon the seats beneath the shamiana were crowded, and around the roped enclosure an enormous multitude of people had assembled. Hundreds were on horseback, and not a few overlooked the interesting scene from the backs of the camels they had ridden in from all parts of the province. Their Excellencies had the gratification of introducing Lord and Lady Brassey (who had arrived twelve hours earlier) to a spectacle which must have been full of interest even to such satiated sight-seers as the Sunbeam voyagers. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen were also amused spectators of the curious gathering. At the head of the natives was the patriarchal figure of Mir Ali Murad, of Khyrpur, last of the Amirs able to boast either power or possessions, and one of the most noteworthy characters in the past history of the province. His Highness, who had the honour of exchanging visits with his Excellency, during his stay occupied a separate camp near the show ground, contented with a very modest following. The principal prize-winners as well as the Government horses were paraded before the shamiana, the Beloochi mares commanding the most admiration. The spectators were immensely amused when one of Lady Brassey's daughters mounting behind a Beloochi driver rode round the enclosure on one of the prize camels.

His Excellency the Governor, after distributing the prizes, addressed the large gathering in the following terms, the substance of the address being afterwards interpreted into Sindhi:—

Mr. Erskine, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me the greatest pleasure to be present here to-day to witness what may be justly called a very successful show—successful on account of the numbers of contributors, for I see there are 906 entries, successful because all classes of the population have joined in this agricultural festival, successful also on account the liberality which was displayed by the large landowners, what we should call the squire-archy of the province, to make this show attractive. You are aware, gentlemen, that the Government of this presidency attach the highest importance to agricultural shows. Agriculture is to this Presidency, as to all parts of India, the most important element of prosperity. Anything that can be done both by the Government and by private individuals to stimulate agricultural improvement is perhaps of more importance than many an enactment contained in a Government resolution; and I for one look upon an agricultural show as worth many Government resolutions. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I am informed by those have given up their time to fulfil the arduous duties of jurors, that considerable improvement on former years is evident; especially in the class of mares it is admitted that much progress has been achieved. But as shows are intended to elicit criticism, the criticism which the judges have given on that head is that although your horses have the same speed and show the same powers of endurance as they did in days gone by, what they want is to show a great deal more bone, to become in that respect more like the Norfolk trotter, and I have no doubt that if you go on bestowing the same care on breeding as you have done hitherto, your horses will be able on future occasions to show more bone. I have heard with great pleasure, though it is mixed with some regret, that the mares are so much valued by their owners that they refuse to part with them. I am bound to say, though I regret that Government officers met with a rebuff, that I fully understand the pride of ownership which dictated to the lucky prize-winner the negative answer: "this mare is priceless." They showed a real agricultural instinct, that no substitute can be found for a really good animal. (Cheers). This show, as far as horses are concerned, is undoubtedly successful; in its agricultural aspect there is much to develop, and in the classes for cattle and for corn entries ought to be more numerous on future occasions. I hold in my hand an extremely good specimen of wheat, and in looking at it I cannot forget that to a certain extent it represents something else, I refer to the depreciated rupee (laughter). However, no matter what may be the cause of the increase of wheat produce, you may depend upon it that Government is extremely pleased to know that Sind is more and more becoming a wheat-producing country. Some considerable English and Scotch landowners are present on this occasion who do not murmur at your success, but who perhaps look at these results of your industry with somewhat mixed feelings. I believe there is an English legislator present here to-day who is even more interested in American wheat than he is in English wheat. Now, I cannot tell these welcome guests anything else in your name than that it is our object to compete by ever increasing cheapness of production both with English and American wheat, even when the rupee goes up and the price of wheat falls in London and Manitoba. (Cheers and laughter.) Before I leave this rather breezy atmosphere, which reminds me of my native climate, as the whole scene reminds one of a horse show in Scotland, I shall only say that I trust you may continue to take the same interest which you have hereditarily taken in horse-breeding. In days of old your horses served purposes which were not always of a peaceful nature. But the same amount of interest which you took in your horses to enable you to pay flying visits of a peculiar nature to your neighbours, should now be conferred on your horses for the purposes of peaceful agricultural pursuits. (Cheers.) I thank you for your presence here on this occasion. I thank you in my own name, in the name of Lady Reay, and in the name of my English friends, for the extremely interesting and picturesque spectacle which we have been permitted to witness to-day, and which will never fade from our memory. It gives me as the representative of Government on this occasion a guarantee that the prosperity of Sind rests for the future on a permanent basis which only needs to be constantly made broader and wider. (Cheers.)

SUKKUR, JAN. 13.

ON their arrival at Sukkur this afternoon by the mail train, their Excellencies had a reception at the Main station, where Major Brackenbury again met the party. A guard of honour was furnished by the 3rd Punjab Rifle Volunteers, who turned out the requisite muster with as fine a set of men, all *employés* of the North-Western Railway, as could be desired. The Municipal Commissioners presented an address of welcome, which was couched in the following terms:—

May it please your Excellency,—We the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Sukkur request permission to tender to your Excellency on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of this town our respectful and cordial welcome, and to express our grateful sense of the honor done to us on the occasion of this your Excellency's first visit to our town. We feel assured that your Excellency's presence among us is an earnest of that solicitude and interest in our welfare and prosperity which has been so abundantly exercised towards the people in all parts of the Bombay Presidency during the period which has elapsed since your assumption of office. The Municipality of Sukkur, established in 1862, has steadily advanced in prosperity. Its revenue averaged during the past 5 years Rs. 1,16,557, and the average cost of establishments and maintenence of works during the same period amounted to Rs. 75,422. The municipal revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,17,455 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,468. Octroi duties form the chief source of our revenue, and to meet the wishes of Government our Schedule has been reduced from 46 items to 32 since 1884. Wheat, oilseeds and metals are among the items struck off the Schedule. The chief improvements in Sukkur during the past few years have been the erection of the following buildings at the cost shown opposite each. 1. New musafirkhana, Rs. 18,331. 2. New Municipal office, Rs. 13,488. 3. New Anglo-vernacular school, Rs. 10,662. 4. Raising and altering the bander wall, Rs. 49,086. Our drainage system, which was formerly very defective, has recently been greatly improved at a cost of Rs. 90,000, and further improvements are now about to be carried out in respect thereto both for flushing and to increase the pumping power for clearing the drains of storm water, for which a sum of Rs. 1,03,434 has been sanctioned out of our available balance of Rs. 1,16,042 on the 1st April 1886. We are fully alive to the importance of obtaining a good and pure supply of drinking water, and a rough estimate has been prepared for the same by Colonel Ducat, R. E., but the probable cost about 4½ lakhs of rupees precludes us from taking up this matter just now. We purpose however doing so as soon as we can see our way clear to providing funds for it. Education is making fair progress in Sukkur. There are four Municipal and three aided Schools. The cost of the Municipality on account of education last year amounted to Rs. 11,745, and this year we have provided a sum of Rs. 14,800, which includes a contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Sind Arts College and Rs. 500 to the Mahomedan Madrassa at Karachi. The want of an Arts College in this Province was greatly felt, and we beg to express our very sincere thanks to your Excellency for having sanctioned and aided its establishment. We hope that your

may mention that it is one of the few instances, if not the only instance, in which the Government of India have allowed the Bombay Government to enter upon a new pledge in matters of education. We have of course been allowed to redeem all the pledges which had been given. The Government of India have yielded to our very earnest entreaties. Receiving the sanction yesterday afternoon, I this morning before leaving Shikarpur sent off to Bombay a letter containing my views on the use to be made of part of this grant. We shall soon lay the foundation stone of what I hope ere long will be a broad fabric of technical education not only in the presidency proper but in the province of Sind. (Cheers.) Local self-government has been thriving in your midst, I believe, for the past twenty-five years. During this period you have shown yourselves ever worthy of that boon, and if you continue for the next quarter of a century in the same harmonious way, and if in all matters which are intended to develop this town you are bent on displaying the same energy, I have no doubt that local self-government will greatly add to the prosperity of Sukkur. This year is a very auspicious year, and I am sure that the loyalty to the throne for which this province is so conspicuous will in this year be further confirmed. It is not so long ago that Sind was the centre of raids and disturbances. Now as in other parts of the presidency peace is firmly rooted. There are happily very few, if any, disturbances among the various races which in other parts of India occasionally break out into open strife. I cannot refrain from alluding to the news received to-day that her Majesty has again lost one of her most trusted advisers, a statesman whom every Englishman thoroughly repected, whose career has shed lustre on his name, who will be deeply regretted not only by the members of the political party which he led for a long time in the House of Commons, but also by the members of the party opposed to him during his life, I mean the Earl of Iddesleigh. The news has filled all Englishmen with sorrow, and I am sure you will sympathise with her Majesty in the loss of an experienced public servant. Well, gentlemen, looking upon the peaceful scene which surrounds us, we may feel grateful when we think of the warlike utterances which have been quite recently resounding, and which will fill many a home in the centre of Europe with anxiety for the future. Let us hope that with God's blessing we may for years to come enjoy the blessings of her Majesty's powerful rule of which you have shown such a just appreciation. (Cheers.)

Re-entering the train, the carriages containing the Governor and his suite and the Sunbeam party were taken on to Bukkur Island, crossing by the portion of the bridge already completed. His Excellency made a minute examination of the models of the Bukkur-Rohri span, that gigantic engineering work now in progress which will complete the bridging of the Indus. The smaller channel already covered is bridged in three spans of 90 feet, 235 feet and 275 feet, respectively, by means of parabolic girders. The engineers have been engaged on the Rohri Pass for nearly four and a half months, and already a vast staging of timber has been reared on each side, towering 180 feet in the air, and extending some 250 feet along the base. The system of operations was explained to his Excellency by Mr. Robertson, the Engineer in charge, his statement being illustrated by the large models constructed by Mr. Hicquet, the assistant engineer. The bridge over the Rohri Pass, which will eventually be one of the engineering wonders of the world, comprises two cantilevers situated at the sides, 310 feet in length, and on the nose of which will sit a magnificent span of 200 feet, the length of the bridge being 820 feet from centre to centre, or 790 feet wide between the abutments. The anchor on each side is imbedded in solid rock to the depth of forty feet below the ground. The trains will cross the river about forty feet above the surface. The stream is eighty feet deep where it is spanned and the current runs with great velocity, attaining nine miles an hour. This necessitates the building of the bridge piece by piece from the sides until the two sections meet in the centre of the pass, a long and delicate operation, the more marvellous from the titanic character of the design. It is anticipated that the two sides of the river will be connected in three years time. Messrs. Westwood, Baillie and Co. are furnishing the steel of which the bridge is to be composed, and the huge timbers employed in the scaffolding are also brought from England. After tiffin their Excellencies, and Lord and Lady Brassey steamed up the river to view the head of the Sukkur canal and the Nara water channel, disembarking on the return journey at Sukkur ferry bunder, whence the party proceeded to the bungalow of Major Brackenbury, their host during their stay in Sukkur. The ancient fortifications of Bukkur, which are traversed by the railway line and bridge, were illuminated at night.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Commission met again in the Council Hall of the Secretariat yesterday. There were present Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., president; Sir Charles Turner, the Hon. J. W. Quinton, Messrs. C. T. Crosthwaite, H. J. Strokes, D. S. White, W. H. Ryland, T. H. Stewart, Mr. Ramsawmy Moodlier, Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Luxmon Nulkar, and Mr. F. C. Daukes, secretary to the Commission.

MR. MOULVI MEHEDI HUSAN KHAN.

Among the witnesses examined on Monday was Mr. Moulvi Mehedi Husan Khan, Chief Justice of H. H. the Nizam's High Court, who said in answer to some of the questions:—The prevalent feeling regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction, and this dissatisfaction is general. The feeling of dissatisfaction is based on the comparatively low standard of intellectual qualifications generally possessed by Statutory Civilians, who, on that account, do not command that respect and do not hold that social position among their colleagues which, for the success of the Statutory system, it is absolutely necessary that they ought to do. As a natural consequence, the educated as well as the other classes of India, fail to see any real difference between the status of a Statutory Civilian and of an Uncovenanted native Officer, though there may be great difference in the legal position of the two. The feeling of dissatisfaction is directed both against the Statute 33, Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 6, and against the rules framed under it. The Statute is objected to, because it does not contain sufficient guarantees for the appointment under it of persons of *proved* merit and ability only, who alone are referred to in its preamble, and to provide additional facilities for giving appointments to whom *alone* the Statute was passed. The words "of proved merit and ability" should be added after "appointing any native of India." The objections directed against the rules relate to the mode of selection actually adopted, which does not provide any guarantee for securing that high moral and intellectual culture as well as the social position among the candidates-elect without which they can neither maintain the diginity nor command the respect which, as Statutory Civilians, is their due. The objections against the rules relate also to the general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices, as they are such as to establish, from the very beginning, a position of comparative inferiority for them. If the Statutory system be retained, the rules should be amended so as to be in accordance with the object of the Statute, which was for giving additional facilities for the employment of natives of "proved merit and ability." The influential sections of the native community, educated and uneducated, are agreed that they cannot be satisfied until they see their countrymen on an equal footing with the Europeans in the official line. The difference, however, is that, while an uneducated native, seeing a native officer holding a high position and yet being socially inferior to his European fellow-officer, attributes it to race inferiority which embitters his feelings. An educated native finds out the real cause and grieves over that moral and intellectual inferiority which is the cause of the social inferiority. The system of nomination, therefore, which must necessarily result in the selection of incompetent men, is unpopular with the influential classes of our community, unless it be for the person of proved merit. A system of nomination would not be approved of, even if followed by a period of probation, and in the case of the person of proved merit there is no need of the period of probation. The nominations should certainly be confined to persons of proved merit and ability. For this purpose merit and ability should be held to have been proved by success achieved in their respective official or professional career. A system of mixed competition and nomination would not be popular, as, if the Statutory system is retained, the public would certainly prefer the principle of the selection from Uncovenanted ranks. The Statutory Service, in the sense I call it, must be retained even if the system of examination in England were revised, with the result that natives availed themselves of it in considerable numbers; because the object of the Statute was to provide facilities for the appointment to the higher posts in the service of a class of men altogether distinct from those who could or can compete for the Civil Service in England and it is most important, both on administrative and other grounds, that power should be reserved to the authorities in India to promote to the Covenanted appointments men of exceptional merit and ability who, for some reason or other, failed to compete for the Civil Service, but who have otherwise proved themselves quite able to hold their own against those who did. As I am not in favour of a separate organised service under the Statutory system, I would not restrict it to any particular appointments, nor would I impose any other conditions, as I consider that the system should be allowed to work freely much in the same way in which in the non-regulation Provinces the system of the appointment of Military officers and Uncovenanted Europeans to the Covenanted posts has been worked. Facilities for the English competition should be provided by raising the limit of age to 22 years, by adding to the subjects of examination Indian History and some Vernacular languages of India, and re-adjusting the marks for certain subjects, and by establishing some scholarships for the candidates who go to England. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh both the Mahomedans and Hindus had religious objections to going to England, but during the last three or four years this feeling has, to a great extent, died out among the Mahomedans, and in Hyderabad they have no such objections now. There should be one and the same examination for all. Native candidates are placed at a disadvantage on account of the exclusion from the subjects of the examination of Indian Vernaculars and Indian History, and the maximum marks for both Arabic and Sanskrit being fixed at 500 only, as well as on account of the present low limit of age for the public competition. I would not make any distinction between natives and Européans, but have the maximum limit of age for both at 22. No special provision need be made for the appointment to Convenanted posts of deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service. I consider, however, that the Schedule of Covenanted posts should be revised, so as to open some of the lower ones, for which special training is not required, to the native members of the Uncovenanted Service. Such appointments should be given only to the holders of upper subordinate offices. Europeans could compete for a Civil Service in England without any of those disadvantages under which the natives of this country must suffer, even under the best system, and Europeans have a wide field for them in various departments which are virtually closed to the natives, and must continue to fill them almost exclusively, notwithstanding all the facilities given for the appointment of the latter. If the Uncovenanted Service were opened equally both to the Europeans and natives, the Europeans on account of their freer access to, and greater influence with, the higher officers having disposal of such appointments, will have undue advantage against the natives, whose claims will, though unintentionally, be often overlooked. This is borne out amply by past experience, as, prior to the issuing of order for preventing the promotion and appointment of Europeans to the post of 200 and upwards, the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service were swarmed by Europeans. With the advance of education and the general progress of civilization the cost of living among the natives has become quite as high as that among Europeans. A native in high position, for instance, now considers the maintenance of his position among his fellow-officers and the education of his son in England quite as essential, and usually has quite as close a connection with England as any average Englishman. The existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges in India, having exclusive reference to intellectual training, is defective and certainly not adapted for training young men to the more responsible posts in the public service. Education and civilization have made great progress, and the religious prejudices are decreasing every day even among the Hindus. I lay much importance on the residence and education in England for the Civil Service, for I would not allow the efficiency of the service to be impaired by any considerations for the feelings of any particular class of the native community. A voyage to, or residence in England now does not involve any loss of social position for the Mahomedans, but the Hindus of North-Western Provinces have some such feeling, though they also have adopted a system of re-admitting the outcasts of their religion. The influential sections of the native community have no particular complaint against the present system, except that the social status of the service at present is rather low. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh persons of high family accept the appointments in the subordinate executive and judical service, but they would do so to a still greater extent if the social status of these services is raised higher.

MR. PESTONJEE JEHANGIER, C.I.E.

The first witness called yesterday was Mr. Pestonjee Jehangier, C.I.E., Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat. He had been some years in the Alienation Department. Witness said:—The present Statutory system is not generally approved. The disapproval is directed both against the Statute itself and against the rules framed under it. If the object of the Statute was to conciliate or encourage those classes or communities in the ancient aristocracy of the land, who, from the backward state of education among them, cannot stand any test of fitness for the public service, it cannot but fail, inasmuch as no artificial system of propping up birth without brains in the race of life can ever hope to succeed. The result of such an experiment would be to bring the service into ridicule and contempt. If the object was to afford to the natives of India generally additional facilities for employment in the Covenanted Service, the experiment, as hitherto conducted, has not shown that facilities have been given for the employment of qualified persons on a right principle. Speaking of the Bombay Presidency, the classes from which the selections have hitherto been generally made are those who would have otherwise commenced their career in the Uncovenanted Service in the usual course. The additional facilities which in these circumstances have been afforded appear to be that they have been admitted without any of those tests of fitness which would have been exacted from them if they had sought to enter the Uncovenanted Service. The system has not had the effect of securing men who in point of education or natural ability or social position are superior to those who usually accept posts in the Uncovenanted Service. The general conditions in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices, and which are justifiable on many grounds, and the absence of membership in an organized body are looked upon as lowering their status in public estimation. Though ranked with the Covenanted Civilians they are considered an inferior class. Generally speaking, the adoption of two different systems of admission for two different classes of candidates into the same service and the attaching of more and less favourable conditions to them must tend to place the one class in a position of inferiority to the other, to lower it in its own and the public estimation, and will not, in the long run, be conclusive to an efficient administration. Thus the system has not resulted in conciliating or encouraging any particular class or interest or in securing the services of men who can hold their own in ability or status against the Covenanted Civilians or who, in point of education or natural ability or social position, are superior to the average of those who enter the Uncovenanted Service, and is looked upon as demoralising and invidious in its working. In my opinion, the Statutory Service should be abolished. I would include in the existing Statute the subjects of native States, such as Kolhapore, &c. The definition of "natives of India" given in Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, Section 6, is in my opinion sufficiently clear and comprehensive and requires no amendment. Dissatisfaction is felt by the native community with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service so far as it affects native candidates. The natives of India labour under several disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the service. They have to pass a very severe examination in a foreign and difficult language, the study of which they do not generally begin till the age of 10 or 12 years. The educational institutions available in India are at present not capable of giving that high class education which is necessary for the purpose. They have to undergo considerable expense and inconvenience and often risks of some kind or other in residing for some years in a distant and foreign country for the purposes of study, and so on. It would not be possible, under any arrangement whatever, for Indian candidates to enjoy the same advantages or facilities as the English candidates. Some of the disadvantages under which they labour are unavoidable, and some must be borne for the sake of the advantages to themselves and to the public service generally, which a residence in England brings with it. But the disadvantages may be reduced as far as practicable by a few changes—such as raising the minimum and maximum age to 20 and 23 years, respectively, adding Persian as a classical language and placing the Indian classical languages as European classics on the same footing as regards maxima marks in the open competition. Simultaneous examinations in England and India are not desirable for several reasons. But in view of the difficulties of Indian candidates there would be no objection to such simultaneous examinations if the number of successful Indian candidates for admission into the service were limited, until some further experience shall have been gained, so as not to exceed a certain proportion of the total number of vacancies each year—say not less than one-third, and subject to the successful candidates going to England for 2 years for special preparation. Persons who may gain the required number of marks in this examination, but fail to secure places in the Covenanted Service, should be appointed to the higher Uncovenanted Service. I do not advocate the grant of any pecuniary assistance from the Government in favour of Indian candidates for this purpose. But the scholarships lately re-established by the Government of India may be kept up and their number may even be increased; and any of the young men to whom these scholarships may be awarded may, if they like, study for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service in England instead of taking to any other line or profession. In all other respects the Indian candidates should compete on the same terms and be placed on the same footing as regards pay, status, &c., as English candidates. These examinations should be open to English and Indian candidates in both countries; and the examination in India should be one for the whole of India. I think the appointment of Baboos in Southern India would not be objected to by the people there. I was in the service of the Baroda State in several capacities. I cannot say from personal knowledge whether the natives of Bombay are equal intellectually to the Baboos and the educated natives of Madras. Baroda improved considerably under Sir T. Madhavrao. The tendency at present is to employ Marathas only. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from natives of India (including natives of native States in subordinate alliance with the British Government) as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, Sec. 6. The recruitment should be made by the several administrations from persons resident in the territories subordinate to such administrations. The mode of recruitment for Mamlats, Deputy Collectorships, and Subordinate Judgeships adopted in the Bombay Presidency is good and requires no change. The different local Governments may be allowed the power, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, of promoting deserving Uncovenanted servants of all classes and creeds to the Covenanted Service to the extent of one-twentieth of the total Covenanted appointments. As such promotion would be given on the ground of proved merit and ability, a period of probation before confirmation is not necessary in such cases. As I have above proposed to restrict the number of the natives of India for admission into the Covenanted service to a certain proportion of the vacancies each year, I here propose to restrict the Uncovenanted Service to the natives of India only. There should be a distinction made in the pay, &c., of offices reserved for the Covenanted Service and of those allotted to the Uncovenanted Service. The general outlines of the scheme I have in view are given below. The whole service to be divided into Covenanted and Uncovenanted. The latter again to be subdivided into higher Uncovenanted and lower Uncovenanted Service. The Covenanted Service to be on the one hand extended by including in it Political Agencies, Police Superintendentships, and appointments of a like nature where a preponderance of European element may be considered necessary or desirable; and to be, on the other hand, reduced in such direction as may admit of reduction consistently with the abovementioned consideration. This service to be recruited by open competition to be held in England and India simultaneously, subject to the condition abovementioned. The Indian candidates to be admitted to this competition on the same terms as English candidates. The minimum and maximum limits of age for admission to competition should be 20 and 23 years respectively, both for English and Indian candidates. The English and Indian Covenanted Civil Servants to be placed on the same footing as regards pay, status, &c. The appointment or promotion of Indian Covenanted Civil Servants to particular posts in the service to be left to the discretion of the local Governments for the time being, no invidious distinction being fixed beforehand. The number of successful Indian candidates to be appointed to the service should not exceed a certain proportion—not less than one-third—of the number of vacancies each year. The Indians admitted into the service to be required to select for service any other presidency or province except their own. The appointments not included in the Covenanted Civil Service and going down to the lowest grade, Mamlats or Subordinate Judgeships or corresponding offices under other names to be formed, *by legal enactment*, into a service which may be called the higher Uncovenanted Service. This service to be open to all Statutory natives and recruited provincially. The method of recruitment adopted in this presidency is well suited for it. All appointments not included in the Covenanted or the higher Uncovenanted Service to be thrown into a service to be called the lower Uncovenanted Service. This service to be recruited by a kind of inferior competitive examination to be held in different provinces and to be open to all "Statutory natives." The local Governments to have the power to appoint deserving outsiders being Statutory natives of India, or to promote persons of proved merit and ability in the lower Uncovenanted Service to the higher Uncovenanted Service to the extent of one-tenth of the total number of appointments in each province in the revenue and judicial branches respectively.

MR. A. U. FANSHAWE.

The next witness called was Mr. A. U. Fanshawe Post Master General, Bombay. He said:—I have had neither the time nor the opportunity, since I have been asked to give evidence before the Commission, to deal at any length with the many questions of importance involved, or to enter into any detail regarding systems for the future. I propose, however, to offer a few remarks under the heads of the Statutory Civil Service and the Covenanted Civil Service. The Statutory Civil Service, in my opinion, should not be retained. With the present limit of age for the competitive examination it has, practically, for some years past been the only avenue for natives of India to employment in the Civil Service and has, therefore, had to stand in the fierce light of many aspirations and much jealousy. It is beyond doubt, that in this presidency it is regarded on the whole with keen dissatisfaction. The Statute contemplates the appointment of natives of India of proved merit and ability to particular places, but the appointments actually made have borne no stamp that the public could recognize that either merit or ability had been put to the test, and in selecting young men as Statutory Civilians, it has been impossible to designate them as fit for particular appointments. That a Statutory Civilian should be a B. A. of an Indian University, or even that he should have failed, for the Covenanted Civil Service in London has not been recognized by the educated classes as any extraordinary qualification, while natives of India already in Government employ have resented the sudden translation over their heads of men of the same class of life and of the same educational attainments who have given no public guarantee of the possession of any of the qualities required for high office. At the same time both these classes, while denying the fitness of the individual to take his place in the higher service, somewhat illogically take it as a general slight that, as a native of India, he should receive less pay, when once appointed, than the members of the Covenanted Service who have won their position in the open competition. If, as seems to be a view largely suported, and in which I concur, the number of appointments held by the Covenanted Civil Service is to be materially reduced, and another service created to be recruited entirely in India, then there must be no distinction either in pay or privileges between the members of the higher service. Further, if this higher service must, as I believe, be English in its essentials, then no Statutory Civilian can have a place in that service unless he has proved his intellectual fitness in a manner that shall command public assent, and has further had some English training. If this be admitted, then it follows that the Statutory Civilian must become merged in the Covenanted Civilian, and there is no longer any *raison d'etre* for the system on its present lines. It has been suggested, however, that the Statute in itself is of very wide application, and that it might be worked as a means of promoting really tried and able men in the subordinate, executive and judicial service to appointments now held by the Covenanted Service. With the reduction, however, of the appointments to be held in future by the Covenanted Service there will no longer be the same necessity for this, and the narrower the limits of that service the more difficult it will be to introduce men from the outside without grave injustice to the members of the service. Worked in whatever way, the Statutory system seems to me incapable of regular development as a system, and it should, therefore, be given up. On this subject I address my remarks mainly to the question of character and training in connection with competitive examinations as a means of selecting natives of India for the higher ranks of the public service. The necessity of adopting this test has been generally admitted, although on different grounds. With some men the principle of competition has become a fetish, but the majority of those who accept it follow the system not as a more excellent way, but as the easiest means of escape from the difficulties and jealousies that surround other modes of selection. And with the general adoption of the principle there seems to be some danger that the essential difference in the application of the test to Englishmen and natives of India should be overlooked. It is not a mere question of the comparative value of certificates regarding moral character as produced by Englishmen or natives of India, nor of the possibility of making equally effective enquiries regarding the previous education of the candidates of either race. These are only surface matters. The real difference is a difference of which the roots lie in the family life and school training of the two countries. The fitness of the test has been frequently questioned in the case of Englishmen; and if the system of selection by competitive examination is now generally admitted to be satisfactory by those who have any real knowledge of its working, it is not by reason of any inherent fitness in the system for obtaining men qualified for the public service in India, but mainly by reason of what is accidental to the system. It is found in practice that the men selected by competition in England are drawn from the classes which supply the liberal professions, and that they are, therefore, by training and by the acquired habit of life of those classes, likely to possess the qualities essential for men who are to make good administrators—energy, independence, honesty of purpose, and that fairness of mind which is characteristic of English gentlemen at their best. The same thing cannot be said of a competitive examination in the case of natives of India. With them as with Englishmen it is a test of intellectual acuteness. With them as with Englishmen it is also, no doubt, a certain guarantee of moral worth so far as industry and application are concerned. But with them it does not imply the possession of the qualities which are admittedly essential for administrative success. This is largely due to the faulty system of education in the schools and colleges in India. There is teaching; there are lectures; but of training in its broadest tense there is none. And unfortunately what the schools and colleges fail to supply, cannot at present—and this I say on the authority of many native gentlemen—be looked for in the home influences of the country. It seems to me essential that this distinction should be clearly recognized not as any reason for excluding natives of India from the competition system, but as a justification for special rules in their case as regards training and probation. When once a native of India who has been successful at the competitive examination has taken up his appointment in this country, he must be treated in every respect the same as his English brother Civilian. But if it should be decided that an examination for the open competition should be held in India, then it may be necessary to require not only that successful candidates should undergo a longer period of training in England than the candidates selected by the examination in London, but also that native candidates before being allowed to appear should produce proof of having been through some special course of training. This in no way conflicts with the free and impartial admission of natives of India to offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity to discharge, and it should be unhesitatingly affirmed that whatever action may be deemed necessary in this direction may rightly and fitly be taken with the highest regard for justice and in the best interests of the country. The late changes introduced in the conditions governing the competition for the Civil Service were deliberately made with a view to secure a better training for the English candidates. It was believed that by lowering the age more candidates would go up direct from public schools, and it was made incumbent on successful candidates that the period of probation in England should be passed at one of the Universities. What has always been looked to in the case of Englishmen must be not less an object of care, with due regard to the difference of conditions of life, in the case of natives of India, and I believe that the importance of the question of training cannot be overrated. I have said that I concur in the view which, I understand, has been put forward from several quarters, that the best method of giving natives of India a wider field of employment in the public service with higher prizes will be to reduce considerably the number of appointments held by the Covenanted Service, and make them over to an Indian Service to be recruited entirely in the country. This Indian Service would then hold the subordinate, executive and judicial appointments classified with the higher appointments taken away from the Covenanted Service, and Government might, it seems to me, reduce the pay of these latter appointments, to some reasonable extent, on grounds that would command general assent. The pay of appointments held by the Covenanted Service has been fixed on the assumption that they would be held by Englishmen of a certain class of life, and in giving them permanently to a service to be recruited in India reduction of pay would be possible without invidious distinctions while prospects of substantial promotion would still be secured. I am not in a position to define fully what have been called the paramount executive functions to be reserved for the higher controlling service, but I think that a certain number of Collectorships might be excluded with due regard to local conditions in the different presidencies. The higher service must remain, I believe, permanently English in the main. India is part of the British Empire and is governed on British methods, and not only in the interests of the security of the country, and of its development, moral and material, for which English influence and English capital are required, but also for the maintenance of the general confidence, where so many different creeds and races are concerned, the controlling body must be and remain, so far as it is at present a question of practical politics in all its essentials, English. The service, however, must be, on principle, open to all British subjects, and natives of India as British subjects must be allowed to compete at the open competition to be held in London as at present. In order to enable them to do this the standard of age should be raised, and this I believe also to be necessary in the best interests of the service so far as Englishmen are concerned. Under the present conditions as to age the training at public schools is frequently cut short just at the time when the most important period of school life as regards learning, responsibility and development of character generally is beginning. I think that it would also be an advantage that Civilians should come out a year or two older to this country than at present. I would raise the maximum age to 21. The examination for this service must be held at the centre of the Empire. There can be neither justification nor necessity for holding it elsewhere. The native of India who wins his way into this service must have an English training, the importance of which I have already insisted on, and some practical acquaintance with English life. In no other way can he stand on a real equality with his brother officials, or have any real kinship in sentiment and association with an English system. This will necessitate to some extent that he should come from the well-to-do classes, but already there are sons of natives of India, professional men, Government servants and merchants, coming out to India after having been educated largely or even wholly in England, and for this service we require the best men that can be had. It has been said that this is to "denationalize" India, but it must never be forgotten that India is in a stage of transition. How religion, caste and social life will ultimately be affected it is impossible to foresee, but it may be confidently predicted that with the progress of English education, English methods and English views of life and training will more and more prevail. This is the inevitable result of forces already at work. I regard it as certain that just as the provincials went to Rome, so natives of India will go to England in ever increasing numbers, will take a share in the business and professional life there, and enter into the political world. Signs, indeed, are not wanting that a development of this kind, which ten years ago seemed hardly possible in this generation, is near at hand. And with this inevitable progress towards a fuller understanding of what are the essentials of the English system, it will be more and more recognized that the sons of India, who are to take a part in the higher administration of this country, must represent in themselves the best English training and knowledge.

MR. ABBAS ALI BEG MIRZA.

The next witness was Mr. Abbas Ali Beg Mirza, B.A., Karbhari of the Janjira State. In answer to some of the questions he said:—The existing Statutory system is viewed with disfavour by some sections of the community; but the Muhammadans do not generally share this feeling. The Muhammadans approve of the Statutory system on the following grounds of political and administrative expedience:—(a). That it safeguards the interests of all sections of the community by checking the undue preponderance of any one caste in the public service. (b). That aptitude to pass a competitive examination is not necessarily an exhaustive test of fitness for the public service. (c). That some of those sections of the Indian community who have developed a peculiar aptitude for passing examinations have not to any considerable extent given proofs of such high qualities as breadth and liberality of views, force and firmness of character, freedom from caste prejudices and social restraints, moral and physical courage, &c., which are requisite in filling with efficiency and impartiality high administrative posts. (d). That if the discretion of Government be fairly exercised, the existing system provides for the selection of the fittest persons of all nationalities. (e). That experience would lead the Muhammadans to view with distrust and alarm any scheme of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service calculated to give unfair advantages to any particular sections of the community so long as conflicting interests and caste prejudices continue to exist in India, and that in the interests of equal justice to all races and creeds it is desirable and politic to impose adequate checks on the monopoly of the civil administration of the country by any one section of British subjects. The feeling of dissatisfaction directed against the Statute itself (33 Vic., cap 3, section. 6), is directed against the rules mainly. The words in section 6 "or of any native Prince in subordinate alliance with the Crown" may be inserted after the words "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India." The objections directed against the rules framed under the Statute, relate to the mode of selection actually adopted. They relate to the general conditions, in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, under which Statutory Civilians hold their offices. Statutory Civilians are regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel. The status of Uncovenanted officers is generally considered to be inferior to that of Statutory Civilians, because their prospects of advancement are limited as compared with those of the Statutory Civilians. On the assumption that the Statutory system is retained, appointments to the Statutory Service by nomination would be regarded with satisfaction by the Muhammadan community and by the lower sections of the Hindu community. A system of nomination to be followed by a period of probation would be regarded with approval by the same classes. Merit and ability should be held to have been proved by distinguished and successful work in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, by passing adequate qualifying tests, followed by a period of probation, or by eminent success at the Bar (for judicial posts), or in other walks of life. Having regard to the varying educational standards reached in the several Provinces, and the varying conditions prevalent therein, it is not possible to have any one system of selection for all India which would not result in the inhabitants of some Provinces being more or less excluded from a due share of appointments Under any of the three systems of nomination, limited competition, and open competition, I would prescribe tests of preliminary qualifications on the part of nominees or candidates in regard to (1) age, (2) intellectual capacity, (3) moral, social, and physical fitness. The tests under each of the heads specified should be the same as under the existing systems, except that the maximum limit of age for competition may be raised from 19 to 21 or 22 years, and social status need not be pitched so high as to exclude the middle classes of native society under a system of nomination. I consider that (after selection, whether by nomination or competition), there should be a period of probation for two years. I consider that after selection, and before entering on probation (or on duty), the person selected should undergo special training in England, as far as practicable. I am in favour of the establishment of scholarships tenable by natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for the Civil or Statutory Service. Additional facilities should be given to natives for proceeding to England and entering the Indian Civil Service by the channel of the English competition. The maximum limit of age for competition may be raised, the subjects of examination may be revised so as to equalise, as far as possible, the chances of success of English and Indian candidates, and scholarships tenable by natives of India may be established It is neither desirable nor politic to give Statutory appointments to natives who, though they may have failed to secure a place amongst the successful candidates, have shown merit in the English competition. There should be one and the same examination for natives in England in standards and conditions as that for English candidates. Natives of India cannot be expected to compete, with equal facility, with their English compeers for the 600 marks in English composition and English literature, nor for the 2,800 marks in European classical and modern languages. In the same manner English candidates are placed at a disadvantage in regard to the 1,000 marks in Arabic and Sanskrit. Considering all circumstances, however, a native of India is considerably handicapped in competing with his English compeer for proficiency in the latter's mother tongue and in some other languages (akin to it in some respects), which in the aggregate carry no less than 3,400 marks against 1,000 marks in Indian classics. To equalize the chances of success, as far as possible, with due regard to the utility of the subjects of examination, I would suggest the following changes and modifications:—300 marks may be allotted for proficiency in the candidate's mother-tongue and 300 more for one of the leading Indian vernaculars. The marks for French and German may be reduced from five to three hundred, and Italian may be struck off from the list of subjects for examination. The marks for Greek, Latin, Sanskrit and Arabic may be brought to the same level, either by raising the marks obtainable for proficiency in the Indian classics, or by reducing those for Greek and Latin. The final examination of selected candidates may be made to include some subjects of greater practical utility (such as Indian Agriculture, Indian Revenue systems, &c.).

Would an open competition in India be likely to give decided advantages to any particular class or classes of the native community over others?—Yes.

Would it be likely to to lead to the undue prepoaderance of any one class or caste in the public service?—Yes.

Do you think there are any objections on political or administrative grounds to open competition in India?—Yes.

Under a system of open competition in India would the successful candidates be regarded as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who entered the service through the channel of the open competition in England?—Yes, to some extent.

If the Statutory system be retained, not less than one-third or one-half of the nominations thereunder may be made from the Uncovenanted ranks, and if it be abolished, power should be reserved to the Government of India to promote Uncovenanted officers of sufficient merit and ability to Covenanted posts.

I would conclude my answers by suggesting the rough outlines of a scheme of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service which I consider would suit all requirements:—A fixed proportion—say one-fourth or one-third—of the Covenanted appointments may be allotted to natives of India. Half of the appointments thus reserved may be competed for in England and India by simultaneous and identical examinations. The remaing half may be filled up by nominations as under the existing Statutory system, with due consideration to the merit of deserving men in the Uncovenanted Service. A mixed system like this of recruitment for the higher Civil Service would, by widening the range of selection, secure for the Civil administration of the country persons of the highest talents and intellectual capacity (as gauged by competitive examinations) as well as those possessed of the highest merit and ability (which a competitive examination cannot be expected to guage adequately). It would at the same time reserve to the Government of the country the power of adjusting diverse and adverse interests by checking a monopoly of State service by any particular class or caste and of improving the service by admitting into it men of proved merit and ability, who through force of circumstances may have been precluded from entering into it through the door of open competiton.

MR. MANCHERJEE M. BHAVNAGRI, C.I.E.

The next witness was Mr. Mancherjee M. Bhavnagri, C.I.E., Agent to His Highness the Thakore of Bhavnagar, member of the Councils of the East India Association in London, Indian Reform Association, &c. We hold over a report of this witness's evidence for a day.

MR. F. C. BREWIN.

The last witness examined yesterday was Mr. F. C Brewin, Superintendent Accountant General's office, who represented the Eurdsian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Bombay. He said:—The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not approved. Complaints are heard on every side against the present system; and the Press, European and Native, have almost universally condemned it. The Eurasian community, though it forms an important section of the community of India, have special grounds for being dissatisfied with the system, as not one from amongst the community in any part of India has been admitted into the ranks of that service. The memorial addressed to the Government of India by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, dated 1st October 1886, is sufficient evidence of the feeling with which the present system is regarded on this side of India by the community represented by this Association. It was with the deepest regret that the Association had to make a special representation to the Government of India, pointing out that the community, which in the language of Lord Dufferin, deserved, for many reasons, special consideration at the hands of Government, had been excluded from any share in the higher branches of the Civil Service of the country, though it numbers over 100,000 persons throughout India. 2. Amongst the persons nominated, no attempt has been made to represent the agricultural class, though it forms more than threefourths of the population of the country. 3. No nominee has been chosen to represent the Kanarese population, which numbers, in the Bombay Presidency alone, over 2,600,000, composing the major portion of the population of four Collectorates, including amongst them families of ancient lineage and men of wealth, though other sections are more than represented, there being two Parsis in Bombay out of a total population, of this class, of 85,000, whilst in the Madras Presidency three Brahmans have been nominated out of a Brahman population which is only the one-thirtieth part of the population of that Presidency. (e) Under the present system of recruiting the Statutory Civil Service, the persons selected are considered to have an inferior status compared to the Covenanted Civil Service. When it is remembered that the pay and allowances, the furlough and leave rules, the retiring pensions granted to the Statutory Civilians are on inferior scale, and that offices of high responsibility have not been bestowed on them, it is not surprising that the service is not held in the same estimation by the public as the Covenanted Civil Service is. The Association is of opinion, that, in order to remedy the defects of the existing system, and in order to create confidence, it is necessary to amend both the rules and the provisions of the Statute. To prevent the admission, into the service of persons who may have but a temporary interest in the country, and in order to guard against the abuse of the power of promotion of persons entering the Uncovenanted Service merely to obtain admission into the Covenanted Service, a seven-years' residence in India should, as in the case of appointments under Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 54, Section 3, be insisted upon. Under this scheme no probation would be necessary, as the persons to be promoted would have proved their ability and merit, and would have acquired the experience needed in the discharge of the duties, which the higher offices would demand from them. *Prima facie*, the Eurasian community do not think it necessary that any special provision should be made in their behalf, or in the behalf of any community; as, under the system advocated in these answers, each section of the population will be provided with opportunities to assert itself. If special provision were made, it will be prejudicial to the interests of Government, because it would tend to concentrate power in that community on whose behalf any special provision might be made. The scheme of making special provision in favour of particular communities would also be open to the objection that it would operate to check self-improvement on the part of the different communities, whom it would deprive of the benefits which accrue from friendly rivalry to excel. But if the Commission come to the conclusion that special provision should be made in favour of certain sections of the public, then the Association presses for the recogn tion of its claims, The Association thinks that the present system of open competition is the best for obtaining men for the Covenanted Civil Service, and that it is, in the words of Lord Macaulay, "the only way by which this service may be made to consist entirely of picked men, of superior men, taken from the flower of the youth of the country;" and as no dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the system itself, it ought not to be changed. Under a system of open competition, than which experience has shown that a better cannot be devised, and which in itself is the most righteous, there is no ground for the apprehension that it would have the effect of deterring cadets of leading families from aspiring to enter the ranks of the Civil Service. The open competition system should be retained, but the age limit should be raised, and the subjects for the examination should be such as are practically required in Indian administration. The range of knowledge required in the subjects chosen should be defined as nearly as possible, and certain subjects should be made compulsory. The five following subjects should be made compulsory:—English Literature, Pure Mathematics, Political Economy, and the History and Geography of India. The Statutory Native of India does labour under disadvantages in competing for this service. The chief disadvantage arises from the low limit of age fixed. Another disadvantage is that, in sending boys to England to prepare for the examination, they are removed from the restraints and discipline of their parents or guardians at a time when such restraints and discipline play a most important part in moulding their future moral character, and the necessity of a good moral character in the young men entering the service can never be over estimated. It is not necessary to establish scholarships or allow passage money to candidates wishing to compete in England. The State should not undertake obligations which the people should be ready to undertake themselves. The limit of age should, in the opinion of the Association, be 21, neither above it nor below it. By fixing the limit at this age, sufficient facilities will be afforded to persons of Indian birth, while the flower of the youth alone will enter the service. The examination should be held simultaneously in England and in India. The Association thinks that the examination to be held in India should be identical with that held in England. If the examination were not the same, the difference would create jealousy, lower the prestige of the service, and be the means of supplying the State with an inferior class

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Musjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla "	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Wangni	Koorun.
Coorla	Chandnee	Narel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Padesdari	Damergau
Deowa	Khundwa*†	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Powanar	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Kurkulla	Sindee
Wassind	Harsud	Tulligaun	Boree
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Salaivadi	Kapri
Atgaum	Bheringee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Khurdee	Hurda*	Kirkee	Jehwor
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Poonat*¶	Keim
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Loonee	Barsee Road.
Ghotee	Sewnee	Gorovlee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Dharam	Yeost	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Patus	Packney
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Dhond†	Sholapur*‡
Niphar	Kampur	Boreball	Hoolgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Deoksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Munmar	Semri	Karuz	Doodneh
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Poomulwaree	Goodoor
Naddongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Warrengaum	Gooltirga
Chalisgaum	Baakeri	Nargaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Babai	Khankeer	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Biswa Bridge	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Sydapore
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Jullunt	Road
Siso	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	Kistna
Julgaum			Chickpago
			Raichore*†

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Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thagra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleaur	Byrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meesgaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chirolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyndor	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasnad	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lilliapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oonrot	Lucknan
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Sec u n der-abad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

W a d w a n Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhorraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavay	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihora
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner ¶† 40 minutes for Dinner.

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THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

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They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

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SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40	0
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GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 23	4

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Do. one Shamrock	" 26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend.....	" 25	0

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

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ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

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An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children ; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

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They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE ; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPSIC-PEPTONE TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion ; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals ; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS ; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

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These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.
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From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence ; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.
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Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is he best guarantee of purity.

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KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.
It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.
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It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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The same with alarum	,, 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement	,, 90
The same with lever movement	,, 100
5½ In. high do. do.	,, 115
The same with repeater actions	,, 125
The same repeater and alarum Rs. 180 &	,, 140
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Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,, 450
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MAISON DE MODES,
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

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DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS
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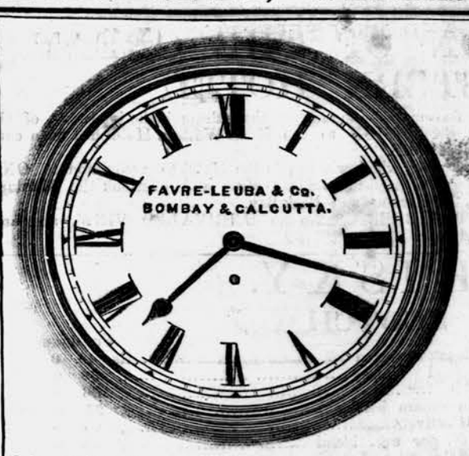

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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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